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Descriptive Catalogue of Agriculture,

WOOD'S

HIGH GRADE SEEDS

Wd.
and
GUIDE
for the

FARM &
GARDEN



T. W. WOOD & SONS,
SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS,
RICHMOND, VA., U.S.A.

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can safely be sent by bank check, post-office order, express money order, registered letter, or express. Postage stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory.

QUICK FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. Richmond is the best distributing point in the South, railroads radiating in every direction giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having their orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS. By special agreement, the express companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less to any point in the State is 25 cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one-and-one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

SEEDS BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID. We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. When ordering in larger quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 8 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart, except on Onion sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

PREMIUMS. Don't forget that for every \$1.00 remitted for seeds in packets and ounces you can order 50 cents worth extra. Thus, for \$1.00 remitted, order \$1.50 worth; for \$2.00 remitted, order \$3.00 worth, and so on. **This applies to packets and ounces only.**

WOOD'S PACKET SEEDS are extra large, well filled packets, containing, in most instances, two or three times the quantity of seeds contained in the half-size, poorly-filled packets and commission seeds sold throughout the country. We believe in supplying liberal-sized packets of best seeds at reasonable prices.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, SEED POTATOES, and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued in January. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter connected with the goods we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for them will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen,

Offices and Stores: 1323 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

P. O. Money Order, _____

Check or Draft, _____

Cash, _____

Stamps, _____

(State here whether to send by Mail, Express or Freight, and route to ship by, if any special route wanted.)

For Terms, information as to Remittances, Express and Freight Rates, etc., see page 1 of Catalogue.

Amount carried over.

If you will kindly send us the names and addresses of any friends or neighbors likely to purchase Seeds, we will take pleasure in mailing them our Catalogue.

WOOD'S SEEDS

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

We take pleasure in announcing that our exhibit of seeds at the Paris Exposition of 1900 was awarded a gold medal. We have received many kind letters of congratulation from our friends and customers, also a large number of commendatory notices from papers published throughout the country, for all of which we tender our sincere thanks. We give below a few of the many notices given us by leading papers in the South.

THE DAILY TIMES, Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 18, 1900.

Gold Medal

Awarded T. W. Wood & Sons, Seed Growers, of Richmond, Va., for their Exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Word has just been received in this city that the well-known firm of T. W. Wood & Sons, seed growers and merchants of Richmond, Va., have been awarded a gold medal for their exhibit of seed at the Paris Exposition. T. W. Wood & Sons are the most prominent firm in their line in the Southern States, and the awarding of the gold medal by the Paris Exposition is a source of pride and pleasure not only to the firm itself, but to the entire South, as it is justly considered a reward of merit. This firm does extensive business throughout this territory, and its customers will doubtless be very glad to know of the great success attending their efforts.

THE LEDGER, Gaffney, S. C., Sept. 21, 1900.

Gold Medal Awarded.

T. W. Wood & Sons, the noted seedsmen of Richmond, Va., have just received notice that they have been awarded a gold medal on their exhibit of seeds at the Paris Exhibition. This is one of the largest seed houses in America and their seeds have a reputation second to none in the land.

VIRGINIAN PILOT, Norfolk, Va., Sept. 25, 1900.

Gold Medal for Virginia Seedsmen.

T. W. Wood & Sons' Superior Seeds Win International Honors.

Among the old, reliable seedsmen of the South, the firm of T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Va., stands deservedly high. On account of the care with which they conduct every detail of their extensive and growing business as seed growers and seed merchants, their seeds have won the confidence of a host of planters throughout the South and friends of further away in the East, North and West.

It is, therefore, not strange that they should hear good reports from their exhibit at the Paris Exposition, where the leading seedsmen of the world are striving for honors. They have been notified that a handsome gold medal has been awarded them on their exhibit of seeds at the Exposition. This international recognition is well deserved, and we congratulate this sterling firm of Virginia seedsmen.

GOLD LEAF, Henderson, N. C., Sept. 27, 1900.

Gold Medal Awarded.

T. W. Wood & Sons, the popular and reliable seedsmen of Richmond, Va., have just been notified that they have been awarded a gold medal on their exhibit of seeds at the Paris Exposition. This is but merited recognition of the high quality of "Wood's Prize Medal Tested Seeds," and the sterling worth of the concern back of them.

This firm stands deservedly high, and as a representative Southern house, it is a source of peculiar pleasure that the GOLD LEAF notes their success at home and abroad.

THE JOURNAL, Newbern, N. C., Sept. 23, 1900.

Awarded a Gold Medal.

The well-known seed growers and merchants, Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Va., have been awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition, this year, for their splendid exhibit of seeds at the Exposition.

The award was unquestionably well merited, for no seed house stands higher in reputation in this country for its seeds than Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Va.

INDEX-APPEAL, Petersburg, Va., Sept. 25, 1900.

Gold Medal for Wood's Seeds.

Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons, the well-known seed growers and merchants, of Richmond, have just been notified that their exhibit of seeds at the Paris Exposition has been awarded a gold medal.

The firm has for many years been known as one of the most reliable in the country, as the large and increasing demand for their seeds will testify, and they are to be congratulated upon this additional evidence of their superior products.

PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Raleigh N. C., Oct. 2, 1900.

Wood's Seeds Win a Gold Medal.

Messrs. T. W. Wood & Sons, of Richmond, Va., have just been awarded a gold medal on their exhibit of seeds at the Paris Exposition. This high tribute of the judges at the great European fair reflects great credit upon this popular Southern seed house.

We feel very much gratified at this splendid testimonial of the superiority of Wood's Seeds, and assure our customers that this high recognition will only still further encourage us to supply seeds of the highest possible quality.

T. W. WOOD & SONS. Seedsmen,

RICHMOND, VA., January 1, 1901.

RICHMOND, VA.

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR.

The directions given here apply to those sections where the climate is about the same as Richmond. For other sections allowance must be made according as they are earlier or later.

January.

Send in your order for **WOOD'S SEEDS** as early as possible, so that you will have them on hand as the sowing seasons come round. Prepare hot-beds and sow in same early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion. Further South early sowing of Peas and Radishes can be made in the open ground. Prepare land for Potatoes. Top dress Asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for Pole Beans and Peas. Sow Pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm.—Canada Field Peas are about the only farm seeds that can safely be sown in this month, although if the weather is open every opportunity should be taken to prepare land for Grasses and Clovers and other crops to be put in later.

February.

Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish; and in hot-beds sow Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrot, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set out Onion Sets, Horse Radish roots and hardy Lettuce plants. Early plantings of Potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow the Evergreen Lawn Grass, the earlier in the spring this is sown the better.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in Tobacco seed. Sow Canada Field Peas and Oats, and towards the end of the month, Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

March.

This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, etc. Under glass, sow Turnip, Pepper, and Egg-Plant seed. Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion Sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Prepare Melon, Cucumber and Squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow Lawn Grass Seed.

For the Farm.—Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, Clover seed, Grass seeds of all sorts. Tobacco seed. Plant Artichoke for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape. Plant Early Potatoes. Sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Celery, Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzel and Herbs. Put out Cabbage plants, Onion Sets and Asparagus Roots; bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans, and late in the month Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe can be planted. Yucca Seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn Grass Seed can also be sown any time this month but the earlier the better. Sow hardy Flower Seeds, and after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can also be sown, and Dahlias, Gladioli and Canna Bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow Clover and Grass Seeds, get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzel for stock; plant Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, etc.

May.

Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardiness: Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify, Parsley, Beet, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn, and Tomato of all kinds. Plant Black-eye Peas, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed, Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Strawberry, Sweet Potato and Egg-Plant. Sow flower seeds and plant flowering bulbs.

For the Farm.—Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans, Chufas or Earth Almonds should be planted now, likewise Corn, Peanuts and Cotton. Set out Tobacco plants.

June.

Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg-Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for late crop, likewise Late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession. Plant Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja

Beans, Navy Beans, and plant Late Corn. Mangel Wurzel Beets can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before sowing.

July.

Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out Late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow early Turnips. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans, Black, Black-eye and Whippoorwill Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of Corn or Cotton. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August.

This month is often a period of drought, and the best way to retain the moisture in the soil for your growing crop is to keep it loose and well worked. Always remember that good cultivation is essential to success. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large. Sow Wood's Cabbage Lettuce seed for fall heading, likewise Endive. Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow Spinach and Kale. Finish sowing Ruta Bagas seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during the month.

For the Farm.—Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow Vetch and Rape, and towards the end of the month Grass and Clover seeds can safely be put in.

September.

Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing, mailed free upon request. Sow Lettuce, early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Onion for transplanting in November. Sow the Cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out Onion Sets. Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mns. tard, Corn Salad and Kale. Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds and Winter and Sand Vetch. Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October.

Put out Onion Sets. Sow Cabbage (early sorts), Turnips for Salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Towards the end of the month set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow Lawn Grass Seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants.

For the Farm.—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in the better. Sow Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops send for same at once.

November.

Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frames. Set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants. Lawn Grass Seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of Flowering Bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month. Potatoes can also be planted now to come in the Spring but require to be planted deeper than spring planted seed. Send for our special circular giving full information.

For the Farm.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Timothy and Herds Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada Field Peas.

December.

The only seeding that can be done this month is in the hot-bed or greenhouse. Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory.

If Truckers and Gardeners who Purchase large quantities of seeds will send us a list of their requirements, we will take pleasure in quoting lowest price at which we can fill their orders delivered at their railroad depot.

T.W. WOOD & SONS.

SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT

ALPHA CABBAGE.

The Earliest Solid-heading Cabbage in Cultivation.

A new and improved extra early cabbage, introduced by one of the most famous cabbage growers on Long Island. Its general character is that of the Flat Dutch, but it is much earlier, and specially remarkable for its solidity and freedom from superfluous or waste leaves. The strong points of value in this cabbage are: its earliness, remarkable solidity and compactness of growth, enabling it to be planted closer than other varieties, and also its attractive form and shape. It is very strongly recommended by those who have grown it, as an extra early variety, and we have every confidence that it will prove one of the most valuable early cabbages in cultivation. The main trouble with extra early cabbages heretofore is that they do not make solid heads. This is entirely overcome in the Alpha. The editor of the *American Agriculturist*, writing after an inspection of the crop, gives it as his opinion that it is "among the most noteworthy new vegetables that have come to our notice this season." Price 10c. per packet; 40c. per ounce; \$1.25 per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; \$4.00 per pound.



BEDELL'S LONG ISLAND TOMATO.



Bedell's Long Island Tomato.

This splendid tomato originated on Long Island, and has become very popular there for growing for the New York city market. In our trial grounds the past season, it proved the very best and most productive large variety grown. It is very solid, of a bright red color, ripens evenly, and does not show any tendency to crack, and is remarkably prolific. It is of very fine table quality, and makes a most attractive tomato, either for growing for market or for private use. We strongly recommend it to our customers. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

REMEMBER, WE ALLOW

33 $\frac{1}{3}$ PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from prices in this catalogue on packets and ounces, when the order amounts to

\$1.50 or more. In other words, for each \$1.50 ordered at the packet and ounce rates, you need only remit us \$1.00. In smaller quantities, 65 cents worth can be selected for 50 cents remitted, or six 5-cent packages for 25 cents. All sent postage paid by us. But this only applies to seeds at packet or ounce rates. On seeds ordered at the quarter-pound, pound, quart, or bushel rates, there is no discount whatever.

Junior Pride Potatoes.

This splendid new extra early potato, introduced by us last season, surpassed our most sanguine expectations, proving beyond question the best and largest yielding extra early potato in cultivation. Read the following extracts from customers' letters, giving their opinion and experience with this valuable variety:

AUGUSTA Co., VA., Nov. 1, 1900.—In regard to the Junior Pride potatoes. Heretofore Woods Earliest has been the most satisfactory early for me, but last season Juniors beat them about one-fifth in size and productiveness, and about five days earlier and a little more handsome in shape and color. I shall plant about three-fourths of my earliest the coming season of Junior Pride, but will not entirely discard Wood's Earliest, as it is very good. Both kinds last season were second crop seed, cut to one eye and planted at the same time alongside each other, and given same treatment during the season. The Juniors yielded about 400 bushels per acre and very few small ones.

J. B. LACEY.

CATAWBA

Co., N. C.

Nov. 3, 1900.

—The Junior

Pride potatoes I

bought of you last

spring made me the

best yield and were

the finest

potatoes I ever

raised, and were

fully two weeks

earlier than any

other varieties.

D. M. BORD.

CURRITUCK Co., N. C., Oct. 21 1900.—The Junior Pride potato sold me last season did not have a show to exhibit what it will do the whole season. The Irish potato crop along the North Carolina coast suffered for moisture, but I noticed that it is a vigorous grower and does what it is going to do in a very short time. We planted this potato among the last of our plantings, and it was the first potato we dug. Under favorable circumstances, from what I have seen of this potato, it may be classed among the very earliest.

R. O. BAGLEY, Grower for C. R. Vandecarr.

Mr. W. C. Geraty, an experienced truck and potato grower near Charleston, S. C., writing about same last season, says:

"I think they are the earliest and finest of the extra early potatoes I have ever seen in my thirty years experience in planting potatoes and general truck."

Another great advantage in this extra early potato is its superior quality and the fact that, being a white potato, it proves a so much better seller and so much more desirable potato for shipping than the Triumph or the red varieties, which are so largely grown for early market. We strongly recommend this potato to all our customers as the best extra early potato in cultivation. Price of Maine grown seed: Per peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00; barrel, \$5.00. Special prices on large lots.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra.

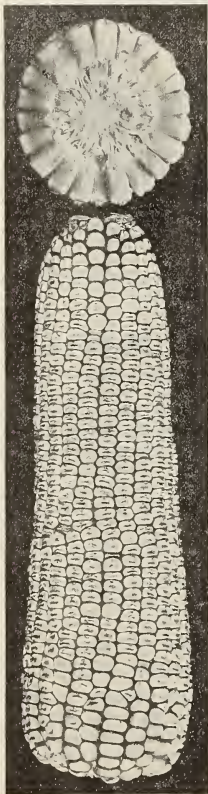
This distinct new Okra is pronounced by those who have grown it by far the best variety in cultivation. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme height of the plant. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, eight or nine inches, and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. It is also very superior for use by canners, being the best of all the green sorts for canning for winter use. Per packet, 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

White Sheep Tooth Corn.

The distinguishing features of this variety of corn are its long, deep, sheep-tooth like grain, small cob, and making a very heavy yield of shelled corn. It is a most desirable variety for roasting-ear purposes, and very popular as a field corn, being especially adapted to loamy or upland soils. We can supply this both on ears and shelled. Price: Large size trial package, 10c.; per quart, 20c.; peck, 60 cts.; bushel, \$2.00; dozen ears, 30c.

Wood's Packet Seeds

are all full size, and contain the best and freshest seeds, and are not to be compared with the half-sized or poorly-filled packets which are so largely offered through the country and by cheap advertisements. If you want quality and quantity, and splendid vegetables, always order Wood's Seeds. REMEMBER, we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce, and quarter pound rates. Notice discount we allow on packets and ounces on page 7.



White Sheep Tooth Corn.



Junior Pride Potato.

Garton's Tartar King Oats.

THE PEER OF ENGLISH OATS.

The Most Productive Variety Grown in the World.

Imported direct from England, where it has conclusively proved to be the best of the English-grown varieties. The Messrs. Garton, who originated this variety, have been remarkably successful in their efforts to improve the production of oats and other seed grains, and have attained a world-wide reputation for their success in this direction. Their latest introduction in oats, the Tartar King, is claimed to be first in yield, first in earliness, first in strength of straw, and first in quality and size of grain, the yield of same being recorded as high as 4.226 pounds per acre. This is equal to 132 bushels of 32 pounds. The weight per bushel of these oats as given in England, however, is 45 pounds to the bushel. This variety has been grown in England for several years, and is rapidly taking the place of the other varieties of oats on account of its enormous yielding qualities. We introduce it with pleasure to our farmers here, feeling sure that it will prove to be a most decided acquisition, and one that will largely increase the average yield and quality of our Spring oat crop. Price: Large size trial package, 10c.; pound, 20c.; peck of 8 pounds, 60c. bushel of 32 pounds, \$2.00; 5 bushel lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel.

Truckers' Favorite Corn.

This splendid new roasting-ear corn continues to give the most satisfactory and profitable results to our customers. For a second early corn to follow immediately after Adam's Extra Early, it is unquestionably one of the best corns grown; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white-seeded corn, very good depth of grain, and makes a most desirable sized roasting ear for the table. The following testimonials show the high esteem in which it is held.

BOTETOURT CO., VA.—The trouble with me with the Trucker's Favorite Early Corn, which I purchased of you last spring, was that I did not buy enough. I did not have enough to supply the demand I had for it. I find it to be a most desirable second early corn, coming in immediately after Adam's Early, making a good-sized, salable roasting ear. I found such ready sale for it that I did not reserve enough for next year's seed, hence I speak to you now for more of it next spring.

MRS. NANNIE AGEE.

HALIFAX CO., N. C.—Your Trucker's Favorite Early Corn is a fine second early corn. It makes a fine roasting ear that sells well. I shall plant it next season if it can be had.

W. H. HOLFORD.

SPOTSYLVANIA CO., VA.—The Trucker's Favorite Early Corn was not planted until late in July. I am now using roasting ears from it. I consider it superior to Early Adams or any other early corn I have tried. One point in its favor is that it will make very good corn on comparatively poor land, while the Adam's Early requires very rich ground to make anything at all.

GEO. T. FERNETHOUGH.

Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$2.75.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS.

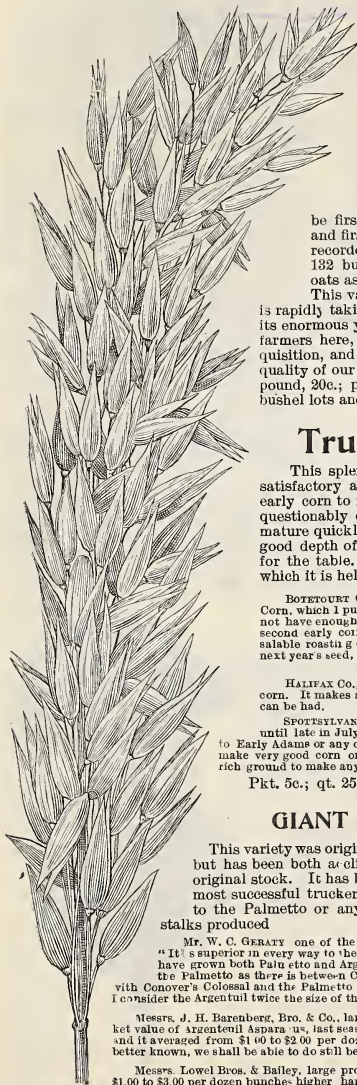
This variety was originally a selection from imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is very much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of the leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to the Palmetto or any other variety in earliness, productiveness, and size of stalks produced.

MR. W. C. GERATY one of the largest truckers in the South, writes regarding same, as follows: "It is superior in every way to the Palmetto, as I have been growing asparagus for thirty years and have grown both Palmetto and Argenteuil, and there is as much difference between the Argenteuil and the Palmetto as there is between Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, a fact from my personal experience with Conover's Colossal and the Palmetto the Palmetto is twice the size of the Colossal, and longer lived, and I consider the Argenteuil twice the size of the Palmetto, earlier, more prolific, and longer lived."

Messrs. J. H. Barenberg, Bro. & Co., large commission merchants of New York city, say: "As to the market value of Argenteuil Asparagus, last season was the first in which the Argenteuil was sold as a special brand, and it averaged from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen more than our other best marks, and we believe, as it becomes better known, we shall be able to do still better."

Messrs. Lowel Bros. & Bailey, large produce commission merchants of Boston, states that it sells at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per dozen bunches higher than any other sort on the Boston market.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1-4 lb. 35c.; lb. \$1. Special price on large lots. Price of roots quoted on application.



Garton's Tartar
King Oats.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Beans.

This splendid new variety is rapidly superseding the old varieties of Bush Limas wherever it is grown. It is the most valuable improvement that has been introduced in Bush Lima Beans since the first introduction of same, far surpassing the ordinary Bush Lima in size of beans, earliness and prolific yielding qualities.

The testimonials which we give below give the experience and opinion of our customers of this variety compared to the older kinds.

HANOVER CO., VA., Oct. 18, 1899.—I have been growing Bush Lima Beans for several years, and do not hesitate to say that your Prolific Bush Lima Bean is far superior to any bush bean I ever grew. It is much earlier than any other bush bean, and very much more productive. The pods are large and well filled. I believe I shipped the first beans that were shipped from Hanover county, and have been picking beans every week since. At this writing the bushes have a good many on them to be picked yet.

NELSON HUGHES.

HALIFAX CO., VA., Oct. 13, 1899.—The Wood's Bush Lima Beans are by far the most prolific bean we have ever grown. They are as early or earlier than any other kind, and certainly more hardy. We think they will stand wet weather without discoloration far better, and we get a smaller quantity of imperfect beans from them, than any other varieties. In fact, our experience with them this year makes us resolve that we will not grow any other variety in the future.

R. L. RAGLAND SEED CO.

BOFETOURT CO., VA., Oct. 23, 1899.—It gives us pleasure to state that we have been using seeds of all kinds for many years, and never found any that excel yours. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean does everything it is recommended to do. It yields better than any we planted, and matures early.

J. C. MOOMAW & CO.

S. M. CATHCART.

WILCOX CO., ALA., Oct. 25, 1899.—Your Prolific Bush Lima Beans are the finest and most prolific I have ever grown.

This bean makes a much larger growth than the ordinary Bush Lima, such a growth at first that it frequently appears as though it would put out runners. It will be found, however, of the true bush form, its stems being practically loaded down with beans. In our opinion, it will easily yield twice as much as the old form of Bush Lima. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

GIANT GREEN POD STRINGLESS VALENTINE BEAN.

This is claimed to be a great improvement over the existing types of the Red Speckled Valentine Bean. The improvements claimed for this distinct new cross-bred variety are that it is ready for market, with a more prolific crop of pods, a week earlier, the pods are one-third larger, averaging five to six inches in length, and they are always absolutely stringless, round full and fleshy. It is more prolific, and surpasses others in crispness and flavor. We strongly recommend it for an extended trial by our gardeners and truckers, believing it will be found a most superior variety and worthy of general cultivation. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.00.

WOOD'S CRIMSON GLOBE BEET.

This splendid new variety was catalogued by us for the first time last season, and has proved to be a most valuable addition to our list of beets. The form, which is as round as a Snowball turnip, and the richer color of the flesh, distinguish this variety from the Egyptian and Eclipse beets. It is early in maturity, but is specially adapted for light soil. It has a beautiful color, and will attract attention anywhere, and its splendid flavor and table qualities will bring it into general favor wherever grown.

The following extracts give the opinions of practical growers in regard to this beet:

"As a gardener of thirty years' experience, I beg to say that the Crimson Globe Beet is the best I have ever grown."

"Globe Beet is the best I have ever grown for flavor and color."

"I think very highly of your Globe Beet. All who wish an early crop of the best quality should grow it."

We strongly recommend this beet for the private gardener and market gardener and trucker, believing it will prove a most valuable acquisition. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet.

WOOD'S SELECTED VEGETABLE SEEDS.

WE PAY THE POSTAGE on all seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates. To the pound or quart prices add 8 cents per pound, or 15 cents per quart, if ordered to be sent by mail. Seeds at pound, quart, peck and bushel rates can be sent quickly and cheaply by freight or express. When requested, we shall take pleasure in quoting prices, **delivered at your depot**, if you will send us a list of your requirements.

DISCOUNTS ON PACKETS AND OUNCES. Customers remitting \$1.00 for seeds at **pkt. or oz. rates** can order to amount of \$1.50; or for \$2.00 remitted, can order to amount of \$3.00, and so on. For less amounts, we will send 65 cents worth of seeds at **pkt. and oz. rates** for 50 cents remitted, or six 5-cent pkts. for 25 cents. All postage paid by us.

REMEMBER, TOO, that Wood's packets are all full size and contain the best and freshest seeds, and are not to be compared to the half-size or poorly-filled packets so largely offered the country and by cheap advertisements. **If you want quality and quantity, always order Wood's Seeds.**

ARTICHOKES—Large Globe.

The Large Globe is entirely different from the Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, making a tender and excellent vegetable, and one that is specially adapted to the South, and should be more largely grown than at present. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

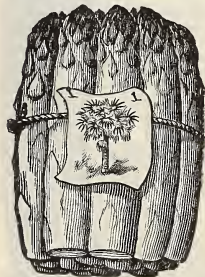
Culture.—The seed can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out to four inches, and transplanting the following spring to rows three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Give slight protection in winter with litter or manure.

Jerusalem Artichoke. This variety is not grown from seed, but from roots or tubers. They are sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling, but their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yielding, healthy and nutritious feed. Plant and cultivate same as potatoes. Fuller information is given under the head of "Farm Seeds." Qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50. Special prices on large lots.

ASPARAGUS.

This vegetable has hitherto proved very profitable and satisfactory, and to the careful grower there is no crop that promises better returns. It is one of the most popular and healthy vegetables, and the demand is likely to increase. It should be in every private garden, and when once well established will, with proper care, last for twenty years or more.

Culture.—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best. The quickest way to grow asparagus is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two year old, but one year old roots give very good results. To prepare permanent beds, plough or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and six to ten inches deep, making the trenches four or five feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring, cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or ground bone, or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences. **To raise asparagus roots from seed**, sow the seed thinly one inch deep



Palmetto Asparagus.

in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds, as given above.

Giant Argenteuil. For full description, see Seeds of Special Merit, page 5. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Conover's Colossal. An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over at 35c. per lb.

Palmetto. A favorite with truckers. Not quite as prolific as Conover's, but is a little earlier, and makes larger stalks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5 lbs. and over, 35c. per lb.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Conover's Colossal. Two-year-old roots, 75c. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.

Palmetto. Two-year-old roots, 90c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1,000. Special prices quoted on large lots.

ASPARAGUS KNIVES.—Made expressly for cutting asparagus. 30c. each; if by mail, 40c.

SNAP BEANS.

These are again a very short crop, and on this account we do not quote by the bushel, as prices are likely to fluctuate. We will quote bushel or quantity prices at any time upon request.

Culture.—For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section about the first of April; further South from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or further South as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present. Beans do best on moderately stiff soils, but will do well on any good farm loam. They do not require heavy manuring. If the soil contains a fair amount of vegetable matter, apply a fertilizer containing potash and phosphoric acid, the plant securing the ammonia necessary from the atmosphere. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, beans should be planted in rows two and-a-half feet apart, and about three inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about two inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be two feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill: one-and-a-half bushels to plant an acre.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

Giant Stringless Green Pod Valentine. For description of this splendid new snap bean see Seeds of Special Merit, page 6. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.00.

Wood's Earliest Hardest. This is well named, being the earliest and hardest variety we have ever grown. It will stand a light frost without injury, hence can be planted earlier than any other kind. It is flat-podded, resembling the Mohawk, is very prolific, and desirable both for early market and family use, also for late planting to make snaps or to make white beans to dry in the winter. Our sales of this variety are increasing very rapidly, and it is proving very popular wherever planted. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60; bushel price quoted on request.

Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine. While retaining all the best qualities of the Red Speckled Valentine, it is earlier and more productive. It is a cut-short, round-podded, green sort, of fine quality and flavor, and one of the most popular sorts in cultivation, either for the trucker, market or private gardener. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel price quoted on request.

Extra Early Refugee. Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ready for the market ten days earlier, or about the time the ordinary Refugee is in flower. An immense yielder, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.40. Bushel price quoted on request.

Burne's Stringless Green Pod. The introducer claims that it is entirely stringless and two weeks earlier than the Red Speckled Valentine. It is round-podded, of excellent quality and worthy of extended cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

Best of All. A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent, and stringless. It is early, and yields abundantly. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel price quoted on request.

The following varieties are so well known that we give only short descriptions:

Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks. First early, hardy, long, green pods, broad and flat. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.35; bushel price quoted on request.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Extra early, green podded sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c., pk. \$1.35.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1. A fine late snap, enormously productive; flesh thick and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.30; bushel price on request.

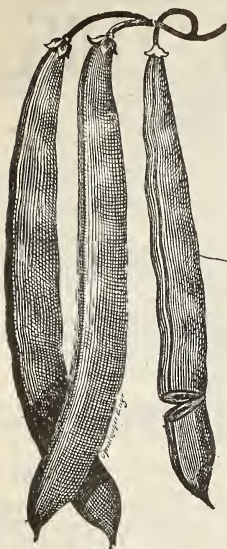
YELLOW OR WAX-PODDED VARIETIES.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax. One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust, and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality; one of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping purposes. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel price on request.

The following varieties are so well known that extended descriptions are unnecessary:

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck.	Bushel
Dwarf German or Black Wax. A favorite main crop wax variety, . . . . .	.05	.25	\$1.50	Bushel
Dwarf Golden Wax. A first early; pods flat, stringless; of a rich golden color, .05	.25	1.50	prices	on
Crystal White or Cabbage Wax. White seeded wax sort; fine for home use, .05	.25	1.50	request	request

[Yellow or Wax Podded Snaps continued on next page.]



Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine.



Wood's Earliest Hardest.

WAX PODDED SNAPS—Continued.

Davis Kidney Wax. One of the best and most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is a first early, nearly always rust proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well up off the ground, always mature plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel price on request.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive wax sorts. The pods are long, thick, flat, and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60; bushel price quoted on application.

Golden Eye Wax. A most reliable cropper, standing adverse weather better than any other kind. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are thick and flat, uniform in size, free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel price on request.



Davis Kidney Wax Bean.

WOOD'S BACON BEANS.

Earlier than any Snap or Shell Bean Grown.

This splendid and distinct vegetable will become very popular when its valuable qualities become fully known. It is used as a shelled bean, boiled with bacon similar to black-eye peas, and makes a most delicious and excellent table vegetable. It comes in much earlier than snap beans or any other shelled bean grown, and on this account is particularly desirable. It is very hardy, and will endure cold weather; hence can be planted early in the spring. In addition to their use as a green shelled bean boiled with bacon, they can also be used dry, prepared the same as black-eye peas. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

Culture.—In the extreme Southern States it would be well to plant during December, January, and February, and if the weather becomes very cold, protect with litter of some kind. The best time for general planting is February at I. March. They should not be planted late as the blossoms are apt to drop off during hot weather. Plant in rows two-and-a-half to three feet apart and four or five inches between the beans, two to three inches deep. They are ready for gathering when three-fourths grown and can be used up to the time they are fully matured.

Pole or Corn-Field Snap Beans.

Culture.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each bill. It requires about one pint to plant one hundred hills, about half a bushel to plant an acre.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder. This is the earliest of all the green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$2.00.

Southern Prolific. Very productive; makes excellent green cut-short snaps. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.75.

Cutshort or Cornfield. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; pk. \$1.75.

Fat Horse, or Creaseback. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods produced in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.75.

Scarlet Runners. An ornamental variety, producing bright scarlet flowers. The shell beans make an excellent table dish. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.90.

CLARK CO., VA., June 13, 1900.—Am much pleased with seed ordered from you' Wood's Earliest Hardest Beans are the earliest of all, will stand a light frost, and is the grandest bean I ever struck. I shall want quite a lot another year if I am spared.

C. W. GOONTZ.

IREDELL CO., N. C., June 4, 1900.—I have used your seed for several years for both our truck farm and home garden and find them so satisfactory that this year we are using no others.

MRS. P. B. KEY.

FLUVANNA CO., VA., July 3, 1900.—I use your seed every year, and always find them good.

MRS. SUE P. OVERBY.



Old Homestead Pole Beans.

LIMA BEANS—Tall and Dwarf.

Culture.—Lima beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm, in May. Of the large seeded sorts, such as Ford's, Burpee's, and Large Lima, one quart will plant 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet in length should be firmly set in the centre of hills before the seed is planted.

Dwarf, or Bush Limas.

Wood's Prolific Bush Lima. A decided improvement over the ordinary bush lima, producing beans and pods considerably larger in size. The difference in yield is so much in favor of this improved variety, that it must in time supplant the ordinary sort; in fact, we have discarded the original bush lima. Wood's Prolific will be found a most prolific, reliable cropper, one which may be depended upon to produce satisfactory results. The stems are stout, and hold the pods well up off the ground, and although of true bush form, when first starting off appear as if about to put out runners. As we were the original introducers of the bush lima, it is but natural that we should use every endeavor to improve it, and we unhesitatingly recommend it in the highest terms, knowing that whether planted for home use, or market, that the results will be altogether satisfactory. Packet, 10 cts.; quart, 30 cts.; peck, \$1.75.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean.

Burpee's Bush Lima. This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans makes it desirable. Plant in rows three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in rows. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

Pole Limas.

Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima. This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

Wood's Improved Pole Lima. A variety of superior merit, distinct from other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

Small Lima or Butter Bean. Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

Large White Lima. The old, well-known sort, making large sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

BROCCOLI.

Closely resembles Cauliflower, and requires the same cultivation. Grow in a cool, moist place.

Insect Remedies.—See Cabbage.

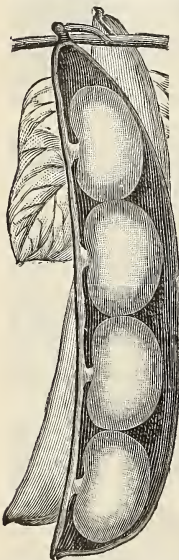
White Cape. Heads white, close and compact; a standard sort. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produces along the whole length of the stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature cabbages of one or two inches in diameter; excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown, as it is much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. Sow in May or June, and cultivate precisely like table cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—See Cabbage,

Perfection. The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.40.



Wood's Imp'd Pole Lima.

BEETS.

Culture.—Beets thrive best in rather light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil. No fermenting manure should be used, but fully rotted barnyard manure, with a good potash fertilizer; lime has also proved a good beet fertilizer. For early use the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture the seed should be sown in drills two to two-and-a-half feet apart, and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill; six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than fifteen inches apart.

Wood's Crimson Globe. Few sorts of recent introduction have as many desirable points as this. The color is most distinct, being of a rich, deep crimson; in shape uniformly a perfect globe; the skin is smooth and clean. It matures early, and is particularly well adapted to light soils. Its general appearance cannot fail to attract attention wherever offered for sale, and its splendid flavor and other fine table qualities will make it a general favorite wherever grown. We strongly recommend it to the private and market gardener and trucker. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Dirigo. A new variety, valuable on account of its earliness, being ready for market earlier than any other sort in cultivation. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniformly dark crimson, with beautifully-marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round in shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

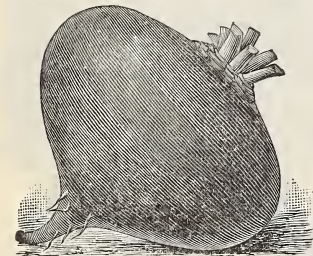
Excelsior or Columbia. On account of its earliness and attractive shape and color, this sort is of special interest to market gardeners. The flesh is blood red, rich and tender. The tops are small, permitting close cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Extra Early Eclipse. Popular with market gardeners on account of earliness; globe-shaped; flesh dark and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Detroit Dark Red. A good all-round beet, being equally well suited for market as for home use. It is globe-shaped, very early, skin dark blood red, the flesh bright red, very crisp, tender and sweet. The tops are small, and grow upright, permitting of close cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet.



Crosby's Egyptian.

Crosby's Egyptian. A very early and carefully selected strain of the original Egyptian, making a small top and fine shaped roots. It has become very popular with market gardeners wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for the market gardener and family. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Improved Early Blood Turnip. Of a dark red color, smooth, uniform size, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Of quick and large growth, bright red color, not quite so deep as Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Long Smooth Blood. An excellent dark-fleshed main crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

MANGELS, OR SUGAR BEETS.

Culture.—Sow in April, May or June, at the rate of six pounds to the acre, in rows two and-a-half to three feet apart, and when three inches high, thin out to eight inches apart. Soak the seeds twenty-four to thirty-six hours before sowing and sow when the ground is moist. The roots should be taken up before frost and packed away in the barn for winter use, or they can be put into piles or ridges five or six feet high in a dry sloping situation, and covered lightly with straw or pine tags, with a light layer of earth on top. When freezing weather comes on, throw on four to six inches of earth. This gradual covering prevents heating. A protection of boards to shed heavy rains is also desirable.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. and over, 25c. lb.

Yellow or Orange Globe. As this sort grows almost entirely above ground, it is especially adapted to shallow soils, and is also, on this account, easily pulled. The roots are of large size, and splendid keepers. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 25c. lb.

Golden Tankard. This sort is specially recommended on account of its milk-producing qualities, many dairymen preferring it to any other sort. It is of a rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine shaped roots. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 30c. lb.

Silesian Sugar. Highly prized on account of the large amount of sugar it contains. Very productive and a good keeper. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. and over, 25c. lb.

CABBAGE.

The reports we have received from our cabbage seed stocks have been gratifying indeed. These reports have come from all the large trucking districts throughout the South, and prove to our satisfaction that they are still holding up to the splendid reputation they have attained, and fulfilled every claim we have made for them. Realizing that the success or failure of this crop means much to the grower, we use the greatest care to keep them fully up to the standard they have established.

Culture.—Cabbage does well on any rich, thoroughly cultivated soil, provided the plant food is abundant and water in sufficient amount to make it available. For setting out in November, sow early sorts in open ground in September; or for setting out in the spring, sow in gentle hot-beds, or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden, or sow in the open ground in March. When large enough transplant to rows two and-a-half feet apart, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Work frequently and deeply. Fall seeding should not be made before the 20th of September, as the cabbage is liable to go to seed in the spring if sown too early in the fall. Sudden changes in the weather from mild to cold often cause cabbage to go to seed in the spring and early summer. For late cabbage sow in April, May or June, and transplant in July or August to rows three feet apart and two-and-a-half between the plants. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out one acre. When making a seed-bed follow instructions on page 37.

Insect Remedies.—For the flea beetle, which eats the plants in the seed bed, the remedies are Slug Shot or Tobacco Dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm, apply Slug Shot; Paris Green mixed with Land Plaster or Flour is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris Green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and applied after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the cabbage rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burnt, and the bugs destroyed in this way.

ALPHA. For full description of this splendid new extra early cabbage, see Seeds of Special Merit, page 3. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

Wood's Extra Early. This is the earliest cabbage in our list, making large pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower, and recommended to all desiring a first-class extra early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.00.

Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. This is in every respect a "thoroughbred," being the result of years of careful selection, and we have succeeded to a remarkable degree in producing the ideal market gardeners' first early cabbage, which is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large and solid for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite. Crop of seed very short this year. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Large, or Charleston Wakefield. This cabbage retains many characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger, the heads often weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, and a little later in maturing. It is a combination of earliness, size, uniformity, and solidity. Where these qualities are desired, this cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort, whether for shipping, the home market, or the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

Winningstadt. Medium early; makes very firm, conical-shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Early York. A favorite with many; early and very tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Large York. Larger and about two weeks later than Early York. Makes excellent flavored cabbages, but not very solid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Henderson's Early Summer. A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads, which stand the heat well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Early Drumhead. A medium early round head cabbage, makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

All-Head Early. Second early; has deep, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main crop cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Healthy Asparagus Seed.—Our Asparagus Seed is all Southern grown and entirely free from infection by the disease which has been so disastrous to the asparagus crop in New Jersey, Long Island and other Northern growing districts.



Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.



Surehead.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. One of our customers grew heads last season weighing more than 13 lbs. which came in as early as Charleston Wakefield. Equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Henderson's Succession. A good second early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

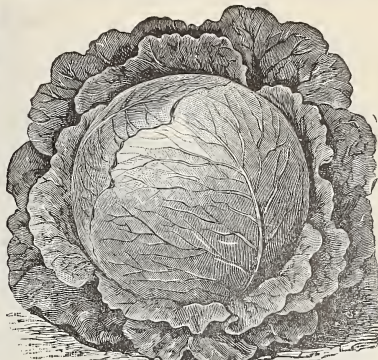
Vandergaw. An excellent fall cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round, flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Buncombe or North Carolina. A variety in great favor in Western North Carolina. Makes large, firm heads, very hardy and a good keeper. Specially recommended as a winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Large Late Flat Dutch. An old, popular variety, making large, solid, flat-shaped heads; one of the best winter cabbages. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.

Large Late Drumhead. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50.



Solid South.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. In point of popularity and amount of seed used, this outranks all other late varieties, proving beyond question that it is the ideal cabbage for winter use. Our tests have shown it to be the finest strain of late cabbage we have ever grown, and one that is specially adapted to the South, and can be relied upon to make good, large, solid heads. We heartily recommend all who grow cabbage for winter to use our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The best and largest heading of the Savoy cabbages. Of excellent flavor and a general favorite. They are best after having been touched by frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Green Glazed. A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insectattacks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Red Dutch. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

Cabbage Plants.

Early Varieties. Wood's Extra Early, Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield, Henderson's Early Summer, and Early Flat Dutch. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March, and April. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50. Special prices quoted on large lots.

We will also furnish the above-named varieties—cold frame plants—for setting out in November at 30c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late Varieties. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch, Large Late Drumhead, Drumhead Savoy, and Red Dutch. Ready June, July and August. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Five hundred plants at thousand rates. If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per hundred for postage. No charge for packing. For general list of Vegetable Plants, see page 37.

READ WHAT OUR CUSTOMERS SAY ABOUT WOOD'S CABBAGE SEED.

ROWAN CO., N. C.—I ordered Wood's Extra Early Cabbage seed, and I found them the very best I ever bought. I have ordered from five other houses, but have found your Extra Early Cabbage the best I ever had. I had white headed cabbage in eighty-five days after sowing the seed; so I would advise all who want early cabbage to buy Wood's Extra Early Cabbage.

G. A. MISENHEIMER.

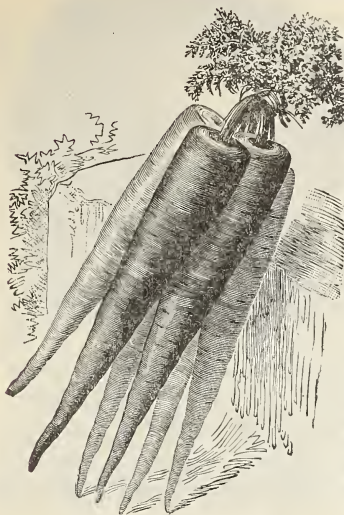
GREENVILLE CO., S. C., Nov. 6, 1900.—I purchased some of your Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage seed from you in the fall of 1899; sowed the 26th of September, set out in November, and I had white heads the 15th of May heads weighing from four to six pounds, and bringing me from 15 to 25 cents per head.

J. W. KENDRICK.

ISLE OF WIGHT CO., VA., May 1, 1900.—The Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch Cabbage is by far the best late cabbage I have ever planted.

K. L. BERGEN.

CARROT.



Improved Long Orange Carrot.

Culture.—Sow in light, well-manured, deeply-worked soil in drills twelve inches apart and half an inch deep, and afterwards thin out to three to six inches apart. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted stable manure and a rapidly available potash fertilizer. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

Insect Remedy.—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use Slug Shot, applying while the dew is on.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate. A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform, and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family table. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Early Scarlet Horn. Early and popular; fine for the private and market garden. Grows about four inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Oxheart, or Guerande. An entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. Grows three to four inches in diameter, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Half Long Scarlet. Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh, easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Half Long Danvers. Thick growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Improved Long Orange. The most popular main crop sort. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large White Belgian (for stock). Grows to an enormous size, making very large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Should be grown by every dairyman and cattle-raiser. It helps in giving that variety in feed which is so necessary to put cattle in first-class condition. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflowers are being very successfully and profitably grown in Florida and in other trucking sections in the South, and we strongly recommend extensive trials by our customers everywhere. The fall plantings succeed best, making a most profitable early summer crop.

Culture.—Sow in the open ground in September for transplanting in November or in gentle hot-beds in January or February and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or June, and transplant to a moist rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

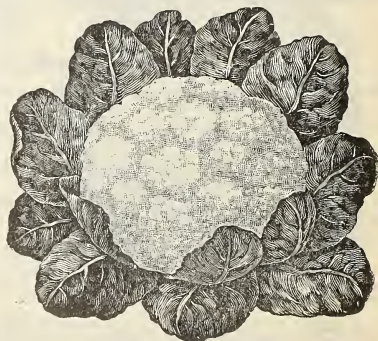
Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under the head of cabbage for remedies. One ounce saltpetre dissolved in twelve quarts of water and sprinkled on the cauliflower or cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm.

Wood's Earliest Snowball. Careful tests along with all the leading varieties of cauliflower have shown conclusively that this is the best of all for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Pkt. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.; oz. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6; lb. \$20.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Next to our Wood's Earliest Snowball, this is the earliest and best. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

Cauliflower Plants. Price, 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. See Vegetable Plants, page 37.



Wood's Earliest Snowball.

CELERY.

The experience of the past summer fully demonstrated the wisdom of the advice we have given in regard to time of setting out celery plants. Late setting out should be more generally practiced in order to avoid the hot, dry weather so injurious to celery, and the crop will come in when celery is most appreciated and when it commands the highest prices.



White Plume.

Pink Plume. In growth this is similar to the well-known White Plume, but far surpasses it in quality. It is of a beautiful color, which, with its crispness, rich nutty flavor and long keeping qualities, makes it one of the best table celeries. It is a self-bleacher, requires but little earthing up, is a remarkably strong, healthy and compact grower, with no tendency to rust. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Large White Solid. The best of the large varieties; solid and crisp. On account of its size the rows should be further apart than for dwarf varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

Golden Self-Blanching. One of the finest sorts in cultivation. Being a self-bleacher, and requiring but little earthing up, this has become immensely popular, especially for the private gardener. Is early, grows to a large size, crisp, solid, and of fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.00.

Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. It has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. It is of wonderful keeping qualities, and almost entirely rust proof. One of the best for late use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf. A standard sort of excellent flavor. Later than the self-bleaching varieties, but will keep better. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40.

Perfection Heartwell. A large growing solid sort, of excellent flavor. The heart is of golden yellow and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40.

Crawford's Half Dwarf. One of the most popular and desirable white celeries for this section. Of close, compact growth, early and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery. Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, makes a splendid salad. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.20.

Seasoning Celery. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 30c.

Celery Plants. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. All leading varieties. See Vegetable Plants, page 37.

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in rows in a bed of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. Keep the seed-bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Transplant from July to October. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, or in situations where plenty of water may be had. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches and four or five feet wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Golden Rose, or Paris Rose Ribbed. This is a development of the Golden Self-Blanching Celery, and possesses all the good qualities for which that variety has become so famous. It has the same beautiful, rich, golden yellow color, but differing in the color of the ribs, which are tinged and diffused with a warm rosy pink. The stalks are very thick, solid and brittle, and the finest flavored celery we have ever tasted. The unique combination of color makes it exquisitely beautiful in appearance, and its self-blanching habit assures its earliness, which, with its hardness and solidity, recommends it as one of the grandest varieties, both for the private and market-gardener. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.00.

White Plume. For early use this is one of the best, blanching easily and with little earthing up. It is handsome in appearance and of good quality, but should be used early, as it is not a very good keeper, and therefore should not be planted for a late winter crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Giant Pascal.

COLLARDS.

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. A sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also make excellent stock feed.

North Carolina Short Stem. This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever grown. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it has unquestionably proved itself far superior to any other collards in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

True Georgia. The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.



North Carolina Short Stem Collards.

CUCUMBER.

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hot-bed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of

well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Insect Remedies.—The spotted and striped cucumber beetles are the principal insect enemies, the remedy for which is Tobacco Dust sprinkled liberally on the vines and hills while the dew is on. For the cucumber borer, which bores into the cucumbers, handpicking and destroying infested cucumbers is the only remedy.

Emerald. The rich, dark-green color for which the growers have sought so long is obtained in the Emerald, after several years of careful and scientific work. It is strictly an evergreen, retaining its color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, producing long, straight, handsome cucumbers, the flesh of which is particularly crisp, tender, and of the most delicate flavor. Highly recommended for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickle, and the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Siberian. Extra early; very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Thorburn's Everbearing. Small sized, very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Improved Early White Spine. In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Improved Long Green. The cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market, and pickling. Of a dark green color, firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sour pickle, the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark

green, very productive, and of the uniform small size; preferred by pickle factories. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickling. A very prolific and valuable pickling cucumber. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Oherkin, or Burr. A small oval-shaped, prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles, for which it is very desirable. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 85c.



Emerald.



Westerfield's Chicago Pickling.

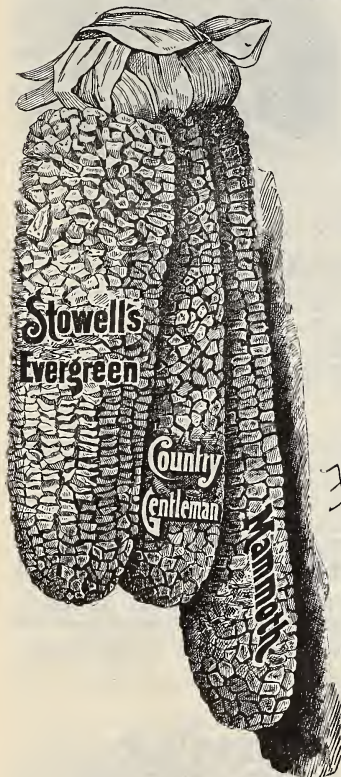
CORN==Table and Sugar Varieties.

For descriptions and information about Field Corns, see Field Seed pages.

Sweet or sugar corns are so far superior in flavor and tenderness that it is surprising that any one should be satisfied with field corns for the table.

Culture.—Plant the early corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting-ears. The early varieties of sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant two hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Add 15 cents per quart, 10 cents per pint, if to be sent by mail.



The first five varieties are not sugar corns, but valuable on account of their earliness:

Truckers' Favorite. Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction than this. For a second early to follow Early Adams it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, very good depth of grain, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.75; dozen ears, 30c.

Extra Early Adams. The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.40; doz. ears, 25c.

Early Adams, or Burlington. Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and harder than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 70c.; bushel, \$2.40; doz. ears, 25c.

Gentry Early Market. A large-eared, quick-maturing, white corn, making good roasting-ears to come in after Early Adams. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as a field variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75; doz. ears, 25c.

Rare Ripe, or Long White Flint. Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth is desirable for second early market for roasting-ears. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75; doz. ears, 25c.

Extra Early Cory. This is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.

Black Mexican. One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.

Crosby's Early Sweet. An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Country Gentleman. Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 85c.; bus. \$2.75.

Triumph Sugar. The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

Egyptian. A splendid sort both for table and market, also largely used for canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; doz. ears, 35c.

Stowell's Evergreen. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; doz. ears, 35c.

Early Mammoth. Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

Late Mammoth Sugar. This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bush. \$2.50; doz. ears, 35c.

POP CORN.

Mapledale Prolific. A very prolific corn, bearing large ears, the grains of which are a pearly white. Grows about six feet high. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; dozen ears, 25c.

Rice. This is probably the most popular and most generally used of all the pop-corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent, and it is always in demand. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; doz. ears, 25c.

Queen's Golden. This is a large-eared and handsome yellow pop-corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; doz. ears, 25c.

One pint of each variety of Pop Corn for 35c.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, and make successional sowings as often as desired. For very early salad sow in September, and when severe weather comes on, cover with clean straw or leaves. Cover lightly and tread the rows to firm the soil. Work thoroughly and water abundantly.

Large Seeded. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Corn Salad or Feticus.

CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS. (GERMAN, Kresse.)

Culture.—Sow the Curled Cress at frequent intervals early in the spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Cress, like all salads, requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown in the spring along the edge of brooks or small streams, or in wet, mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as it reseeds and increases very rapidly.

Curled. Used as a small salad, like lettuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

Water Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant is peculiarly well adapted to our Southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.

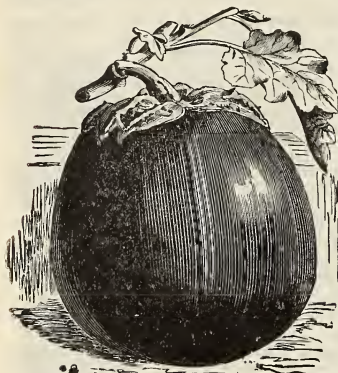
Culture.—Egg Plants develop to the greatest perfection in a deep rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut-worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal. For Colorado potato bug see under head of Potatoes.

New York Improved Purple. The best and largest variety in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is specially fine. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

Egg Plants. Ready about May 1st. 20c. per dozen; \$1.00 per hundred.

If to be mailed, add for postage 5c. per dozen; 20c. per hundred extra.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

ENDIVE.

In the absence of lettuce during the latter part of the season, endive serves as an acceptable salad, and is well worthy of general cultivation, especially as it is of easy culture.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

HORSE RADISH. In a moist place plant the roots two to three inches deep (small end downward) and twelve inches apart. Dozen, 20 cts. 100, 75 cts. Postage, 5 cts. per dozen; 15 cts. per one hundred extra.



KALE OR BORECOLE.

*Early Curled Siberian.*

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or, four or five pounds in drills.

Early Curled Siberian. (Blue Kale.)

The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk.

One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows, in August and September. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Spring or Smooth Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. Very hardy, and is largely sown in September for use during the winter and spring months. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 15c.; 2 lbs. for 25c.; 10 lb. and over, 10c. per lb.

KOHL RABI.

Culture.—Grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. The bulb should be used while young and tender. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and makes a very desirable vegetable when properly prepared. For early use, sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna. The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

*Leek.*

LEEK.

Culture.—The leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Culture.—Sow in spring, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry in the shade, and put into closely corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Carraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

LETTUCE.

Throughout the trucking sections of the South the growing of Lettuce in hot beds and cold frames has reached large proportions. Lettuce shipped during the winter and early spring usually proved very remunerative.

Culture.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, deeply worked and cultivating well. For early crop sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For a succession sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—Plant-lice sometimes interfere considerably with lettuce grown in hot-beds or greenhouse. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigation with tobacco. For the green lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.



Wood's Cabbage Lettuce.

flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Trianon Cos. Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hot-bed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring ten inches high by eighteen inches in circumference. A short while before cutting tie up the leaves, and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Deacon. A fine forcing lettuce; makes large, dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennisball. A splendid early lettuce, forming fine, hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Black Seeded Tennisball. An excellent forcing lettuce; forms close, hard heads; tender, crisp, and a fine table variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Improved Hanson. One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; very solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Dutch Butterhead. An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Early Curled Simpson. Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Brown Dutch. The hardiest of lettuces, and best for out-door fall planting; makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Lettuce Plants.

Strong, hardy plants ready for shipment March, April, October and November. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000; 500 plants at 1,000 rates. If to be mailed, add 15 cents per 100 for postage.

GEORGETOWN Co., S. C.—The seed you sent to Asheville were splendid. I never saw such heads of lettuce.

EDGEcombe Co., N. C.—We have had fine success with your Big Boston Lettuce.

BUCKINGHAM Co., Jan. 19, 1898.—I sow Wood's Cabbage Lettuce every year, and like it better than any I ever raised.

ROCKINGHAM Co., Va., July 27, 1900.—With Mr. R. O. Pitman at Leesville, N. C. I had the pleasure of planting some of your ds last winter. I was particularly pleased with your strain of Big Boston Lettuce. Every plant seemed to make a uniform d, even under unfavorable conditions. I expect to buy seeds from you this season.

WM. MILES HAZZARD.

W. A. THIGPEN & BRO.

MRS. THOMAS R. SHARP.

JOHN SITLEY.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSK MELON.

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure, well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past, plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants. Ashes, lime, or dry road-dust sprinkled over the young plants when the dew is on will prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

Insect Remedies. The yellowish green and slightly hairy melon worm is the principal enemy, not only eating the leaves, but also eating holes in the melons. The use of Tobacco Dust and Slug Shot in the hill and upon the vines has proved the best remedies. Slug Shot should be used sparingly on vines.



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe.

Wood's Perfection. One of the best of large cantaloupes, whether wanted for market or home use. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep, rich green color, turning to a salmon; well ribbed and thickly netted; unusually sweet and luscious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 5 lb. lots and over, 90c. per lb.

Extra Early Hanover. The earliest, and on this account highly recommended for early market. It is of small size, round and flattened at the ends, ribbed and well netted. The flesh is sweet and of good quality. An ideal sort for earliest shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 5 lb. lots, 90c. per lb.

Paul Rose. A cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, with a very small seed cavity. Flesh deep orange-colored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Rocky Ford Netted Gem. Our stock is grown from seed obtained direct from Rocky Ford, Colorado. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Wood's Netted Gem. This is one of the most delicious melons grown. It produces uniformly small to medium-sized melons, of almost a perfect globe-shape. Grows remarkably uniform, thick meated, flesh light green in color, and of luscious flavor. Skin green and thickly netted. Very prolific and extra early. The seed we offer is the very best strain of this variety, carefully grown by ourselves. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Extra Early Hackensack. This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly-netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor; one of the best market sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Osage, or Miller Cream. A splendid melon, of medium size, oval-shape, salmon-colored flesh, and very thick meat; a splendid table melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Emerald Gem. Similar to above, except flatter in shape. The flavor is particularly good. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Baltimore, or Acme. During the season this melon is always in demand in the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval-shaped, and has very thick, green flesh of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Skillman's Netted Nutmeg. A medium-sized cantaloupe; thickly netted and of excellent flavor; medium early. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Jenny Lind. An extra early variety; small size, but of good quality. Highly prized by shippers. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Champion Market. An early, large-growing, thickly netted sort of very handsome appearance. Flesh light green; very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large Green Citron. One of the best cantaloupes grown; flesh and skin deep green; thickly netted. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A popular and large-growing medium early sort. Flesh very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Montreal Market Nutmeg. One of the largest and best of melons for main crop. Very showy and attractive; thick flesh and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Banana. Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches long; quite a curiosity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Glass Melon. An old-fashioned preserving sort. The fruits are about the size and shape of a lemon the color of rind a light lemon yellow. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.



Wood's Netted Gem.

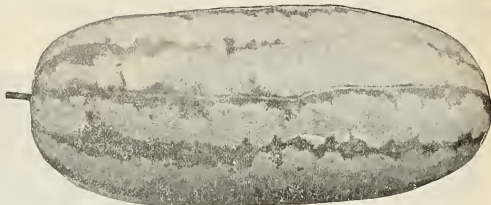
WATERMELON.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills: two pounds will plant an acre.

Insect Remedies.—See under cantaloupes.

Improved Georgia Rattlesnake.

The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use, combining to an unusual degree splendid shipping and table qualities. Pkt. 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



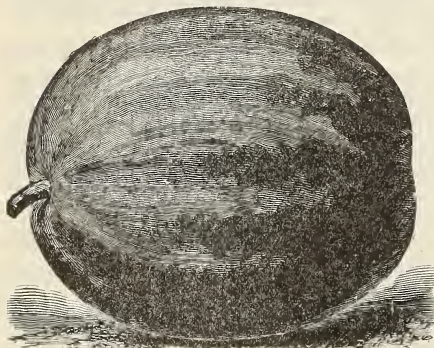
Improved Georgia Rattlesnake.

Girardeau's New Favorite. Resembles the Florida Favorite, but is larger. It is early, productive, tender and crisp, has bright red, very sweet flesh. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is without an equal for home use or near-by market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption, for which purpose it is regarded by many as the finest melon grown. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and light crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

Jackson. For home use the Jackson has no equal. Although not extra large, the delicious flavor more than compensates for want of size. Color light green, rind very thin, flesh firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Joe Johnson. An old favorite, which makes friends wherever grown. The melons run very uniform in size, with very few culls. An excellent market and shipping melon as well as for home use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Blue Gem Watermelon.

Dark Icing. This is really the best extra early melon grown. A solid, early melon, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The meat is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Carolina Bradford. A favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. It makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons grow to a large size; elongated in shape; rind dark green with darker stripe; flesh red, and remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Blue Gem. Will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon, is far superior. Of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.; 5-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

Duke Jones. A Southern variety, of which the originator writes: "I can safely say that none finer grows. It is extra early, extra large, very prolific, and of finest flavor." Melons weighing from forty to seventy-five pounds each. A commission house writes: "They are the finest variety we have ever handled." We strongly recommend this sort as one of the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.; 5 lbs. and over, 40c.

Girardeau's Triumph. One of the best market and shipping melons in cultivation. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of dark green color with indistinct stripe. Flesh solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 45c. per lb.

The Jones. One of the best all-round melons in our list. Often attains a weight of sixty to seventy pounds. The skin is solid green in color, the flesh bright red, and is exceedingly sweet, juicy and melting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

vor." A Florida grower states that he "grew one thousand pounds each." A commission house writes: "They are the finest variety we have ever handled." We strongly recommend this sort as one of the best in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.; 5 lbs. and over, 40c.

WATERMELON.—*Continued.*

Eden. Originated by Mr. C. H. Mathis, one of the largest melon growers in the South. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, excepting that it has a brighter stripe and is a little more attractive in appearance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Dixie. A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, and claimed by the introducer to be the finest of all shipping melons. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing. One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Kolb Gem. For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb.

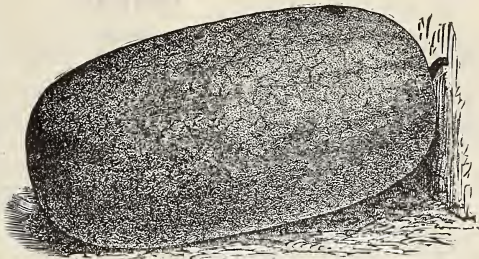
Pride of Georgia. One of the largest and most satisfactory melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval shape; meat bright red. Unsurpassed as a table melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. An excellent early sort; white seeded; oblong; luscious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Mountain Sweet. This popular old melon still holds its own, thus proving its merit. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40 cts.

Boss. A very dark-skinned melon; flesh deep red; medium size; excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Citron (for preserving). Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50.



Jordan's Gray Monarch Watermelon.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

We will send special circular giving culture of mushrooms to any one interested, on application.

English Spawn. Per brick (about $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.), 20c.; ten bricks, \$1.50. If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per brick for postage.

MUSTARD.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are the best varieties for general use.

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when about three inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill, or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume Mustard.—This new variety originated in the South, and is one of the most desirable mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and it becomes very popular wherever grown. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Southern Giant Curled. A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

White or Black. Used for salad. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. Lb. 15c.

Black

OKRA OR GUMBO.

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Should be gathered and used while young, and may be kept for winter use by drying the young pods on a string.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills three feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded. See New and Desirable Varieties, p. 4. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

White Velvet. Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density. Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Tall Green. Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

ONION.

Onions are proving quite a profitable and satisfactory crop, and should have more attention. Growers from other sections should follow our cultural directions closely, as onion culture in the South differs greatly from that required in the North and West.

Culture.—*Large Onions from Seed.*—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds or trays, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to onions, making them grow larger and increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yields being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed very well indeed. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets sow in broad, wide rows, at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest sets retained for planting.

Bermuda Onions. Our stock of this famous early shipping onion is genuine Teneriffe-grown, specially grown for us in the Canary Islands, and is a very superior stock. The growing of the Bermuda Onions in the South is increasing rapidly, proving a very profitable and satisfactory crop. They are very tender and of delicious flavor, and are much appreciated for table use. Can be sown both in the fall and spring and do better sown in seed-beds and transplanted. We strongly advise the more extended use of these by our southern growers. We can supply both the White and Red Bermuda. **White Bermuda**, pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25. **Red Bermuda**, pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.10.

Extra Early Red. Although not large, it is a fine close-grained onion; very early, uniform in size and shape, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

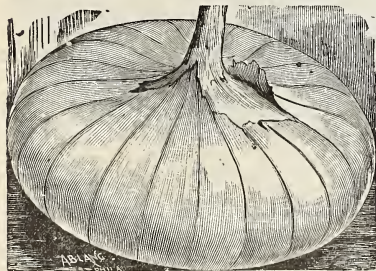
Extra Early White Pearl. The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender, mild, and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Silver Skin. Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe-shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Large Red Wethersfield. A very attractive onion, and popular everywhere. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

Australian Brown Onion. A new, extra-early, long-keeping onion, claimed to be the most valuable variety introduced in a generation. Of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. Very early in ripening, and its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Will keep longer than any other onion known. It is of very attractive appearance, and makes a very salable and popular variety on our markets. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Mammoth Silver King.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN ONIONS.

Mammoth Silver King. This is one of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Prize Taker, or Spanish King. Like nearly all Spanish onions, this makes extra large size onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Copper King. This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds.

The skin is a reddish yellow color, flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.40.

White Queen. A beautiful, small white onion, excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

ONION SETS.

If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per quart for postage.

Culture.—Plant four inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows fifteen inches apart and nine inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as the spring. Fall planting of onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced.

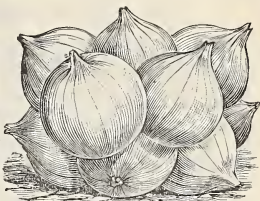
White Potato, or Multiplier. A variety of Potato Onion, differing from the old sort, in that it is pure white. Of medium size, hardy, productive, and of finest flavor. It is the best keeping onion we have ever grown. Qt. 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel prices on application.

Yellow Potato, or Multiplier. The largest yielding and most profitable onion to grow in the South. It is of large size and mild flavor. This variety grows from sets only; they never make seed. They can be set out either in the fall or spring. Equally well adapted to be sold green as a bunch onion, or as fully matured large onions. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. They grow to a large size, and come in earlier than any other variety. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

Yellow Danvers. Qt. 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel prices on application.

Silver Skin. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.



Potato Onions.



Champion Moss Curled.

PARSLEY.

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Plain, or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

PARSNIP.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

Wood's Improved Sugar Parsnip. This is a selection and decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Sugar or Hollow Crown. This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is good, either for table use or stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

PEANUTS. See Field Seeds.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our seed is grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes into hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches apart in the rows. The land should be ploughed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

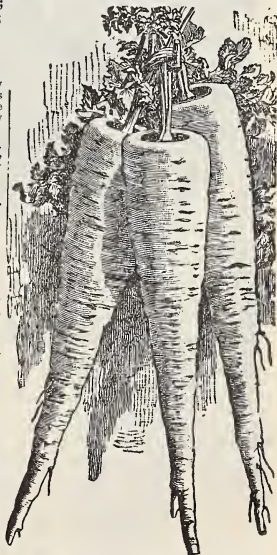
Extra Early Caroline. Very early, productive, nearly round shape, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

Yellow Nansemond. The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

Red Nose. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1. Barrel price on application.

Hanover Yam or Cluster. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip.

GARDEN PEAS.

Truckers and Gardeners requiring large quantities are requested to write for special prices, stating kinds and quantity wanted.

Earliness is of prime importance with our Southern truckers, and, realizing this, we have constantly strived to improve both the earliness, productiveness, and quality of our strains. We feel amply rewarded for the care used to this end, by the many voluntary testimonials received from growers in all parts of the South; our constantly increasing business also shows that our efforts to supply the best are appreciated.

In the home garden we recommend the more general use of the wrinkled peas. They are sweeter and in every way superior to the smooth sorts. They are not quite as hardy as the smooth kinds, and on this account should be planted a little later.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas.

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One-and-a-half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

Insect Remedies.—Kerosene oil applied with a fine sprayer is highly recommended for the pea-louse.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

Extra Early Varieties.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior. Since we first offered this sterling pea, a few years since, it has steadily grown more popular each season, and has made for itself a most enviable reputation, and our sales have steadily increased each year. Among the strong points in favor of this pea may be noted the fact that they can nearly all be gathered in a single picking, and not more than two pickings are necessary to gather the entire crop. Aside from this, it is the earliest, hardiest and most profitable of all early sorts. The vines grow 2½ feet high, are strong, vigorous, remarkably productive, and will stand the severest weather better than any pea we have ever grown. Their extreme earliness, hardness, uniformity of ripening, productiveness, and fine quality make them an ideal pea for the market-gardener, the best of first earlies for home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bush, \$4.00.

Wood's Extra Early. Until the introduction of our celebrated Wood's Lightning Excelsior, this was the earliest, best filled, and most productive extra early variety in cultivation. It grows about 2½ feet high, is very hardy and productive, and a very desirable pea for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.15; bush, \$3.75.

Alaska. Our strain of this variety is the very best. The Alaska pea is increasing in popularity every year, especially in the large pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its peas, which makes it very salable in our markets, and on this account it is also especially desirable for canners. It is altogether one of the best extra early sorts in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck \$1.25. Bushel price on application.

First and Best. An excellent strain of first early pea, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10; bush, \$3.65.

Philadelphia Extra Early. The old standard extra early sort, coming in a little later than other extra early varieties. It is very popular, and largely planted. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.10. bush. \$3.65.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grows about ten inches high, and yields abundantly. Fine for small gardens. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40. Bushel prices quoted on application.

Cleveland's Eclipse. Has proved itself to be the earliest and one of the most productive of wrinkled peas. The vines attain a height of two feet, and are very vigorous, and are well covered with pods. The peas are green, wrinkled, smaller than American Wonder, and of most delicious flavor; the pods are similar to American Wonder in shape and size. Owing to its extreme earliness, great productiveness, small size of seed, delicious quality, and height of vine, it is destined to be one of the most desirable of wrinkled peas both for truckers and the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

Extra Early Varieties—Continued.

Gradus or Prosperity. A new extra wrinkled pea, making very large pods, which are full of peas, and one of the best flavored varieties in cultivation. This pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled peas, coming in nearly as early as the smooth peas, and being very much superior in flavor. It is also remarkably productive. It grows about three feet in height. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach maturity. We strongly recommend this pea to our customers who desire earliness, productiveness and fine quality in peas. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.50.

Nott's Excelsior. Although a few days later than the American Wonder, the pods will average fully one-third larger. For a wrinkled pea they are remarkably hardy, and can be planted almost as early as the smooth sorts. Dwarf in habit, of vigorous constitution, and wonderfully productive. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.60.

American Wonder. One of the earliest of wrinkled peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.60.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Of dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

Second Early and Late Varieties.

Bliss' Everbearing. Matures soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods; tender and sweet. Height 1½ feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Allan's Dwarf Telephone. A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the highest quality, and similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind. Very regular and uniform in growth, the vines growing 18 inches high, and are stocky and vigorous, and healthy, without tendency to sport. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$1.75.

Wood's Acme. No pea that we have ever grown so nearly approaches our ideal for home use. The peas are large, wrinkled, and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods, and are everbearing to a great degree than any other pea. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.60.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled peas. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each.

The Gradus Pea.

Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40. Bushel price on application.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown; of a delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$3.75.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10. Bushel price on application.

Large White Marrowfat. A strong, hardy grower; bears broad, thick pods, containing 4 or 5 large peas of good quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 70c.; bushel, \$2.25.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Closely resembles the above while growing. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 70c.; bushel, \$2.25.

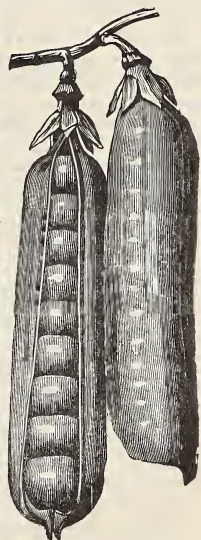
Edible Podded Pea.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. No edible podded pea we have ever grown can compare with this when sliced and boiled; served with butter and sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow six to seven inches long and an inch-and-a-half broad. Once tried, this will always have a place in the garden. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 25c.; qt. 40c.

BURKE CO. N. C., June 17, 1900.—Your "Wood's Earliest Potato" is all you claim for them and very early, large, and good on the table because early. MORGANTON ROLLER MILLS.

SHERMAN CO., Va., June 2, 1900.—My Cauliflower I got of you last year was the nicest I ever saw grow. CARRIE E. MCINTURFF.

WILSON CO., N. C., June 23, 1900.—I wish to say that your seed give more satisfaction than any seed we can buy. I only wish some one would keep them here. I positively won't have any others. MRS. E. L. WILSON.



Wood's Acme.

Wood's Selected Seed Potatoes.

Our seed potatoes are specially grown for us for seed purposes in the best potato districts in this country. Our Northern-grown stocks are grown principally in Maine and northern Michigan, while our Early Ohio's are grown in the famous Red River district, noted for producing the finest Early Ohio potatoes in the country. Our Second Crop seed are grown in eastern Virginia. It has long been recognized that eastern-grown Virginia Second Crop seed are vastly superior in quality and productiveness to those grown in other districts. All the stocks of potatoes which we have supplied in the past have given the most satisfactory results, causing our trade to increase very rapidly, and we sell Seed Potatoes in very large quantities to the most successful potato growers all throughout the South.

Prices of Potatoes by the barrel fluctuate. The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be during January, but we will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Culture.—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. In some sections of the South planting in November and December has been attended with very satisfactory results. We issued a special circular last fall recommending the experiment of planting more generally at that season, as those who have been practicing it are very much pleased with their crop results. For late potatoes, the seed can be planted in June, July and August. We will carry potatoes in cold storage, so as to keep them in splendid condition for supplying our customers at that time. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season; or, if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes. Good soil is necessary to produce a good crop of potatoes. If the ground is not rich enough, a good application of Mapes' Potato Manure or Standard Potato Fertilizer should be used. From four to five hundred pounds is the quantity usually used, although the use of one thousand pounds to the acre is a very common occurrence.

Insect Remedies for Potatoes.—The Colorado Potato Bug is the principal enemy of potatoes. The most popular remedy for same is Paris Green mixed with land plaster and applied dry while the dew is on the plants, or applied in a liquid state with whisk broom or brush. One pound of Paris Green mixed with 100 pounds of land plaster is the quantity usually applied, or mixed with water, one pound of poison to 240 gallons of water in a good mixture. When mixed with water, the mixture must be kept in a constant state of agitation, else the poison will settle, and the liquid from the bottom of the cask will be so strong as to do serious injury. Slug Shot is also largely used, and with very good results.

EARLY AND EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Junior Pride. For description of this splendid new extra early potato, see Seeds of Special Merit, page 4. Per peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00; barrel, \$5.00.

Wood's Earliest Potato. This variety continues to give the most unbounded satisfaction as an extra early potato, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the South. It is extra early in maturity; very productive. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes, flesh pure white, skin white with slightly pink tip. It is of excellent table qualities, is a heavy yielder and produces nearly all large potatoes. We strongly recommend it to truckers and market-gardeners as one of the best extra early kinds in cultivation. Per peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.25.

Early Ohio. Our stock of these is of extra fine quality, grown especially for seed purposes in the Red River district, in the North, famous for its superior Early Ohio potatoes. We could not supply the demand for this variety last season, and it fully maintains its great popularity as an extra early variety, giving entire satisfaction wherever grown. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. It is an excellent keeper, very productive, and of fine quality. Per peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$3.00.

Thoroughbred. A splendid early variety which has given the very best satisfaction to our potato growers. It is similar to the old Rose in shape, and a decided improvement. It is of long shape, pink skin, extra fine quality, and very productive. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

Dr. Charles Smith, one of the most experienced potato growers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, writes: "I found the Thoroughbred to be the best potato, by long odds, that I planted, both in earliness and yield. They are now the most in demand by growers in this section."

Triumph, or Red Bliss. An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

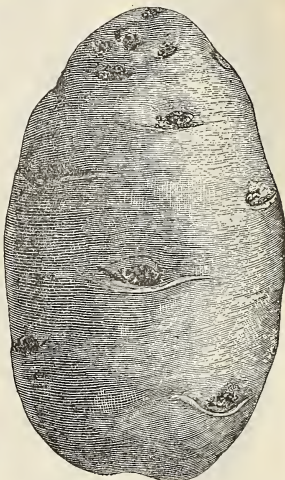
White Bliss. An excellent extra early potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss' Triumph, color white with pink eyes. Very early and popular with market-gardeners. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

Houlton Early Rose. This is an improved strain of the original Early Rose, specially grown for seed purposes in the State of Maine. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; bbl. about \$3.25.

Beauty of Hebron. This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed potato and of most superior flavor, and very desirable for private growers and the home market. Per peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; barrel, about \$3.00.

Early Rose. An excellent quality of this old variety, though not quite equal in crop results to our Houlton Maine-grown stock. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00; barrel, about \$2.50.

We can also supply **Early Harvest, Early Northern Bovee, Clark's No. 1, Chas. Downing,** and other early varieties, and will quote prices on request.



Thoroughbred Potato.

WOOD'S VIRGINIA SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES.

These give excellent and profitable results, and are proving very popular with our Southern truckers. Second crop potatoes are the result of growing two crops in the same year, the first crop being usually grown from Maine or Northern grown seed, and the small, or seed potatoes, selected from same planted again in July or August. This second crop, owing to being planted and grown so late in the year, has a robustness and quickness of growth infused into them, making them excellent seed potatoes, comparing very favorably with the Maine grown seed in crop results. Our crops of these are grown from the best Maine grown stocks, and are unsurpassed. We can supply the following varieties: **Bliss' Triumph**, **Pride of the South**, **Early Rose**, **Wood's Earliest**, **Thoroughbred**, **Crown Jewel**. Price, peck, 40c.; bush, \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.75. Price fluctuates. Prices quoted at any time upon request.

We always ship our Seed Potatoes in full size double-head barrels.

MEDIUM AND LATE POTATOES.

Richmond Belle. A handsome second early white-skinned variety of our own introduction. It grows to a large size, and ripens two to three weeks later than the **Early Rose**, but yields much more largely. It makes a splendid winter variety if planted during June or July. It cooks dry and mealy, and is of excellent flavor. Peck, 40c.; bush, \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.75.

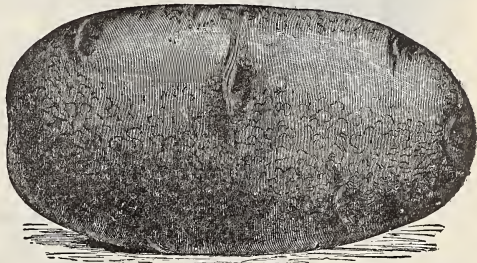
Carman No. 3. A splendid new second early variety, which originated as a seedling by Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark parts, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome potato and enormously prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the *Rural New Yorker* No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.75.

Money Maker. A long, white potato, similar to the old *Burbank*, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown. Peck, 40c.; bus. \$1.25; bbl. about \$3.00.

Sir Walter Raleigh. A variety of recent introduction that is giving splendid results as a main crop potato, and is one of the whitest fleshed and finest grained potatoes grown, excelling even the old *Snowflake* in quality. It is roundish in shape, being similar in that respect to the *Rural New Yorker*, and is worthy of extended cultivation. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; bbl., about \$3.00.

Green Mountain. A large, handsome, oval, white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow eyed, fine textured, well flavored, and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to disease, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Per peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20; barrel, about \$2.75.

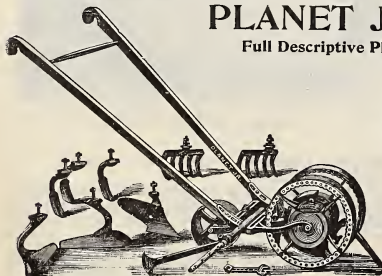
We can also supply **White Star**, **Peerless**, **Rural New Yorker No. 2**, and **Burbank**, all of them excellent late sorts. The *Rural New Yorker* No. 2 and *Peerless* are adapted more for light soils, while the *Burbank* and *White Star* are better adapted for heavy soils. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.00; bbl., about \$2.50.



Money Maker Potato.

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS.

Full Descriptive Planet Jr. Catalogue Mailed Upon Request.



PLANET JR. NO. 1 COMBINED DRILL, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

Planet Jrs. are positive time and money savers, as more work, and better work, may be done in a few hours with a Planet Jr. as would take a whole day by ordinary methods. Whether it be the sowing of the seed or the working and weeding of the crop, the work is quickly, accurately, and neatly done.

No. 1 Combined Drill, Cultivator, Rake and Plow,	\$ 9.50
No. 2 Drill Seeder,	7.00
No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder,	10.00
No. 4 Hill and Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	11.00
No. 10 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow,	6.50
No. 15 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	6.50
No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	5.50
Fire Fly Garden Plow,	2.25



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.

Red Cluster. Very hot; color coral red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.
PEPPER PLANTS. Ready May and June. Doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.00. See page 3.

PEPPER.

Culture.—Sow in hot-bed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May, in rows two feet apart, fifteen inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

Coral Gem Bouquet. A dwarf pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red peppers thickly set on the plants. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

Ruby King. These are a bright ruby-red color; remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

Long Red Cayenne. Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Little Red Cayenne. A small variety of above. Fine for pepper sauce. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Procopp's Giant. One of the largest peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Mammoth Golden Queen. Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25.

Tabasco Pepper. A very hot and pungent variety; used very largely for making pepper sauce. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.

Sweet Spanish Mammoth. Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.

Bell, or Bull Nose. A large early sort of mild flavor. Color, purplish red. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins make a very healthy and nutritious winter feed for cattle in addition to their value for culinary purposes. Should be grown on every farm.

Culture.—Plant in May, in hills eight feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.

Virginia Mammoth. For the South we know of no superior, growing to an immense size and of the best flavor, notwithstanding its great size. To show its keeping qualities, for more than a year there has been on exhibition in the office of the *Southern Planter*, in this city, a specimen of this sort, and is now as solid as when first taken from the field. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

Cashaw, or Crookneck. One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Large Cheese. A fine, large pumpkin of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron. An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. Single pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh fine-grained, and of excellent flavor. Unsurpassed for pies and custards. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Connecticut, or Cornfield. Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of a yellow color. A good yielder. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

MONTGOMERY & Co., N. C., March 15, 1900.—I return thanks and compliments to you for the garden seeds you sent me last year. They were the best garden seed I ever had.

TRANSYLVANIA Co., February 8, 1900.—I find that I have better success with your seed than any house I ever bought from.

G. F. JUSTIS.

RADISH.

Culture.—To be tender and crisp. Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply dug soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES.

Extra Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe. One of the earliest radishes grown, and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy, and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.

Early White Tipped Scarlet. A beautiful radish, coming in very early; tops very small, permitting of close planting; quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Early Red or Scarlet Turnip. A small round radish with small tops and of quick growth. Desirable for forcing or early out-door planting. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Early White Turnip. A rapid grower; skin and flesh pure white. Good for both forcing and general garden culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Mixed Turnip Radishes. A mixture of all the above varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Golden Globe Summer. Grows to a large size, and as it stands heat well, may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 55c.



Red Turnip Radish.

OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES.

Extra Early Scarlet Olive-shaped. One of the best of early radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, quick growing, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

French Breakfast. Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color, scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Yellow Olive-shaped. Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

LONG VARIETIES.

Long White Naples. A very excellent sort, much better in every way than the Long White Vienna and Lady Finger. Skin white; flesh fine grained, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Brightest Long Scarlet. A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top, and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Wood's Early Frame. One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than the Long Scarlet and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Chartier Long Scarlet. A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Mixed Long Radishes. A mixture of the above four long radishes. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Rose China Winter. Roots cylindrical; color, bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Long Black Spanish. One of the latest and hardiest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size and fine texture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Long White Spanish. Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows six to eight inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

RHUBARB.

Culture.—In April sow in drills in a shady or moist situation, and when a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches. The following fall transplant to a deep, well manured soil, four feet apart, and protect with manure or leaves. It may be more quickly grown by setting out the roots either in the spring or fall, covering the crown every fall with coarse manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to go to seed.

Linnæus. The best variety for the South. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots. 10c. each; \$1.00 dozen. Prices by the 100 on application.

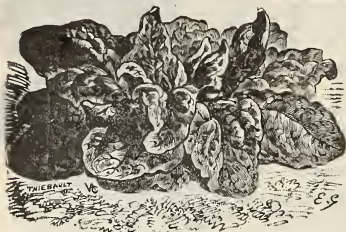
If to be mailed, add 10c. each for postage.



Brightest Long Scarlet.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, [or when made into fritters, the flavor is quite similar to fried oysters.



Spinach.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without running to seed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 or 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 lbs. one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A great improvement over the old sort, growing double the size. Quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.35.

SPINACH.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good well-fertilized soil, in drills one inch deep, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Round Thick Leaved. The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.

SQUASH, or CYMLING.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties four to six feet apart, the running sorts eight to ten. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

Wood's Earliest Prolific. For earliness this is absolutely without a rival, and to the few truckers who controlled it for several years was a source of considerable profit, coming in ten days ahead of any other. The fruit commences to set when only six or eight leaves have formed, and continue to bear throughout the summer till frost. In shape it resembles the Early White Bush, except that the scallops are not as decided, being more evenly rounded on the edge; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about two feet high, and of vigorous growth. We regard this as the best squash introduced in many years. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to Northern and nearby markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and makes a most excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Mammoth White Bush. Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Wood's Everbearing Squash. The great value of this new squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color, white, but some few of the squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines ten or fifteen feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of the summer. It makes an excellent table squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best summer sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Giant Summer Crookneck. In shape similar to above, but much larger and more warty. Also claimed to be several days earlier. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Boston Marrow. A very superior squash, and one of the best for winter. Oval shaped, flesh orange colored, fine grained, and cooks rich and dry. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Hubbard. A splendid keeping winter squash, with bright orange flesh, fine grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash.

TOMATO.

Canners and other buyers of large quantities of Tomato seeds are requested to write for special prices. Our stocks are the very best that careful selection can produce.



Wood's First Early Tomato.

Culture—Sow in a hot bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Bedell's Long Island. See New and Desirable Varieties, page 3. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Wood's First Early. Valuable for its extreme earliness, coming in ten days to two weeks ahead of any other sort. The fruits are smooth, round, purplish red color, uniform in size and shape, making most desirable and salable fruits: medium in size, and a most prolific yielder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

Matchless. One of the best main crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden and canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

Crimson Cushion. A very large tomato of the Ponderosa type, but more symmetrical in shape and thicker through from stem to blossom end. Color brilliant scarlet; flesh solid, and has but few seeds. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

The Stone. This is deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

Beauty. One of the best for all purposes. The fruits are borne in clusters, are of a glossy purplish crimson color, large size, early, and seldom crack after a rain. A splendid keeper, and fine for shipping, home use or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Acme. Popular everywhere. Very early, smooth, solid and makes a perfect shipper. Color, purplish; ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears till frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Imperial. A splendid purplish red sort, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although very early, it continues to bear large fruits till frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Perfection. Early, of bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Favorite. Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly. A good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Paragon. Smooth as an apple, good size, solid, and a good bearer. Fine for family, market, or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Improved Trophy. The old popular variety, much improved. A standard for size, smoothness, and solidity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

Dwarf Champion. A dwarf-growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as near together as three feet. Early and prolific. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.

Ponderosa, or No. 400. An unusually fine sort, claimed to be almost all meat with very few seeds. Quality quite good. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.

Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy. Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Pear-shaped (Yellow). For preserving and pickling; very prolific. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Yellow Plum. Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

TOMATO PLANTS.—May and June. Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, dozen, 10c.; 100, 85c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.

If to be mailed, add 5c. per dozen, 15c. per one hundred for postage.

ROBESON, Co., N. C., January 22, 1900.—Your seeds are the best, and give the nearest entire satisfaction of any seed I have ever sold. I want you to book me for some of the same tomato plants you sent me last year. I want the large, stocky fellows. They were simply fine. I had tomatoes from the same vines from June 12th to November 9th, continuously. J. W. CARTER.

SAMPSON Co., N. C., March 18, 1900.—Many thanks for your promptness and liberality. The additional seeds were unlooked for, but most welcome. It flatters my Southern pride to know there is such a worthy house as yours, and I wish it prosperity and a long life. Mrs. B. F. GRADY.



Imperial Tomato.

Wood's Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds.



New Strapleaf White Globe Turnip.

Culture.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills two feet apart, thinning out to six inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Ruta Bagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. The early turnips may also be sown in the spring. Sow one-and-a-half pounds to the acre in drills, two pounds broadcast. The salad turnips require three pounds per acre.

Price, 5c. per oz., 15c. per one-quarter pound postpaid—all varieties, except Milans, which are 5c. per packet, 10c. per oz., 20c. per one-quarter pound, postpaid.

WHITE-FLESHED VARIETIES.

	5 lbs. & over.	
	Per lb.	Per lb.
New Strapleaf White Globe. A new, quick-growing turnip, similar to our Improved Red Top Globe, except that it is pure white. It is of excellent quality and flavor, and will make a most desirable table and market variety. . . . .	.35	.30
Early Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved). The well known flat variety. . . . .	.30	.25
White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved). Similar to above, except it is pure white. . . . .	.30	.25
Red Top Globe. Round and handsome; good for market, garden, or stock. . . . .	.30	.25
WOOD'S IMPROVED RED TOP GLOBE. A greatly improved strain of Red Top Globe; small tops, very uniform and handsome roots. . . . .	.35	.30
Southern Snow White Globe. An early round white variety of fine quality. . . . .	.30	.25
Pomeranian White Globe. A popular main crop sort for market, salad or stock. . . . .	.30	.25

MILAN TURNIPS. In flavor and table qualities the Milans unquestionably surpass any variety we have ever grown. Also remarkable for their quickness in growth, and are especially recommended as the best early turnips either for the market or private garden.

Extra Early Purple Red Top Milan. . . . .	.60	.50
Extra Early White Milan. . . . .	.60	.50
Large White Norfolk. Largely grown for stock feeding, market and salad. . . . .	.30	.25
Large White Hanover. A splendid second early white sort for stock or market. . . . .	.30	.25
White Jersey Navet. One of the best table and market turnips. . . . .	.30	.25
White Egg. A pure white, rapid-growing, egg-shaped sort. . . . .	.30	.25
White Sweet German. A globe-shaped variety of good quality for table or stock. . . . .	.30	.25

	5 lbs. & over.	
	Per lb.	Per lb.
Long White Cowhorn. An excellent white table or stock-feeding sort. . . . .	.35	.30
Southern Prize. Fine for stock or winter salad; hardy, and needs no protection. . . . .	.30	.25
Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad. Very hardy. . . . .	.30	.25

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort. . . . .	.30	.25
Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Excellent for general crop, stock or market. . . . .	.35	.30
Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A first-rate globe-shaped table or market sort. . . . .	.30	.25

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDES.

Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga. Largely grown for stock and table. . . . .	.35	.32
WOOD'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. For fine qualities and productiveness this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior. . . . .	.40	.35
Breadstone, or Budlong. Handsome medium sized roots; small neck. . . . .	.45	.40
Large White, or Russian. A white-fleshed variety for table or stock. . . . .	.30	.25

If ordered to be sent by mail, add eight cents per pound for postage.



.25 Wood's Imp. Purple Top Ruta Baga.

WOOD'S VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed-cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows three-and-a-half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or fire-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty square yards.

One of the best books on tobacco culture, cure, marketing and manufacture that we have read is *The Tobacco Leaf*, by J. B. Kilbrew and Herbert Myrick. It gives most valuable information, and should be in the hands of every tobacco grower. We can supply this book for \$2.00, postpaid.

CIGAR VARIETIES.

Vuelta de Abajo. The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. It succeeds best on the chocolate soils of Florida and Texas. Fine crops are also grown on the reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. First crop seed, pkt. 15c.; oz. 60c.

Choice Havana. An Americanized Havana, used generally for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. It has a very large, long leaf, and makes a fine quality leaf. It is very early, making two crops a season in some sections. It is best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Sumatra. The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos. It grows tall, is of fine texture and small fibre. It is best suited to the alluvial or hummock lands of Florida and Texas. Pkt. 15c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A stocky plant; leaves not so long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. The alluvial valley of the Connecticut is best suited to this, but it is grown all over the United States. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$3.00.

Comstock Spanish. A variety of great value in the West; used in Ohio, Maryland, and New York State for cigar fillers and wrappers; also in the extreme West, Wisconsin, etc. It does best on good, rich chocolate soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

SELECT VARIETIES.

Prices of the following varieties: Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Improved Yellow Oronoko. For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray soil overlying yellow clay.

Improved Hester. A variety adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers, or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. It is very popular in eastern North and South Carolina. Is best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long Leaf Gooch. For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds best in eastern North and South Carolina, and is best suited to light or sandy soils.

White Burley. The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has a long, wide leaf, very porous, and makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to the Burley or limestone district of Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Large quantities of this variety are sold in Canada and to foreign trade.

Kentucky Yellow. A very fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco, suitable for strips, dark wrappers and fillers, making a dark tobacco. It is best suited to chocolate, alluvial, and rich red clay soils, producing heavier yields to the acre than any other sort.

Ragland's Conqueror. One of the best bright tobaccos grown for wrappers and cutters. The leaf is of a beautiful oval shape, and it makes the finest bright grown. Is best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Price: Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00, postage paid.

One Sucker. A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. It is claimed that this grows fewer suckers than other varieties. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate, and rich red clay soils.



Tobacco.

Wood's Virginia Tobacco Seeds

are carefully grown from the best types constantly improved by continuous selection. The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to tobacco, and our seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and quality.

- Big Oronoko.** A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.
- Sweet Oronoko.** Makes the finest fillers known. Cures a rich, red, long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. It is best adapted to rich red and gray lands.
- Improved White Stem Oronoko.** A fine variety for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright curing leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.
- Blue Pryor.** A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips, and fillers, and is best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.
- Yellow Pryor.** A good general purpose tobacco. Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and if put on rich red tobacco land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor, also well adapted to a good gray land with red subsoil.
- Medit Pryor.** Not as large as the Blue Pryor, but is a very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes.
- Gold Leaf.** A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large as that variety, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.
- Sterling.** A fine silky bright tobacco. Makes fine long wrappers and smokers, and one of the finest for these purposes, but of rather too much body for cutters. Best adapted to a gray and yellow subsoil.
- Beat All, or Lacks.** A heavy, dark type, and makes a splendid mahogany. Leaf is large, long, and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to a gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.
- Broad Leaf Gooch.** A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes a good variety for mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soil.

Poultry Supplies.

- Rust's Egg Producer.** One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards two to three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16½ tablespoonfuls. One-pound package, 25c.; by mail, 44c.; 2½-lb. package, 50c.; by mail, 94c.; 6-lb. package, \$1.00; 10-lb. box, \$1.50.
- Rust's Havens' Climax Condition Powders.** A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-ounce box, 25c.; if by mail, 40c.; 32-ounce box, 50c.; if by mail, 85c.; 5-lb. box, \$1.00; 8-pound box, \$1.50.
- Roup Pills.** An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Per box of 50 pills, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.
- Crushed or Granulated Bone** supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yard. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.
- Crushed Oyster Shells.** Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone. 5 lbs. 15c.; 25 lbs. 40c.; 100 lbs. 75c.
- Fine Bone Meal** Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with corn meal or bran. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs. \$2.50.
- Ground Beef Scraps.** To be mixed with wet feed. Fine for keeping poultry in healthy, thriving condition, and to aid in increasing egg production. 5 lbs. 25c.; 25 lbs. 90c.; 100 lbs. \$3.25.

Wood's Complete Poultry Food.

This is a splendid preparation, combined to give all the requirements for egg-producing, and keeping fowls in a first-class healthy condition. It is a food combined in the proper proportions to give the very best results. It is a complete food in every sense of the word, and poultry raisers using it will not be under the necessity of giving any bone, meat or shells in addition. The cost of this in quantity is very reasonable, and we feel sure that the results will be found vastly superior to any other known preparation or food on the market. We strongly recommend a trial of it by all poultry raisers. The best method of feeding it is to mix with water and feed the same as corn meal dough. Full directions with each package. Price, 5-lb. bag, 25c.; 12-lb. bag, 50c.; 30-lb. bag, \$1.00; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50.

Eggs for Setting.

FROM THOROUGHbred POULTRY.

Every fowl has been carefully examined to see that they have the points of purity required for thoroughbreds, and customers who desire to secure first-class strains of poultry will do well to order eggs or poultry from our breeds.

Barred Plymouth Rock. America's popular favorites, \$1.00 per setting of 13 eggs.

Black Langshans. Splendid breed, fine winter layers, \$1.00 per setting of 13 eggs.

Silver Laced Wyandottes. Combine beauty and utility, \$1.00 per setting of 13 eggs.

Light Brahmas. Splendid layers, fine market fowl, \$1.00 per setting of 13 eggs.

Price includes packing and delivered at our stores or to express office.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

In their proper seasons, we will have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky, and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be packed in moss, and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail are at purchasers' risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per 100 for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Ready January, February, March, April, and in November for fall planting. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July, and August. Price per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz., 20c.; 100, \$1. **Hop Plants,** 25c. each; \$2 per doz.

Sage Roots, 10c. each; 75c. per doz. **Thyme Roots,** 10c. each; 75c. per doz.

Horse Radish Roots, doz. 20c.; 100, 60c. **Rhubarb Roots,** strong roots, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Buyers of large quantities will please write for special prices.



COLD FRAMES AND HOT BEDS.

It is not necessary, in the vicinity of Richmond and farther South, except in mountainous districts, to use hot-beds so generally or to generate as much heat in the North and West. Our genial climate makes it unnecessary to grow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, and other cold-natured plants in hot-beds, as they will do well in cold frames and succeed nicely with the protection that the cold frame affords. The best way to grow these varieties for the earliest setting out is to sow the seed in cold frames in November. If, however, it is desired to sow in mid-winter, it would be advisable to start the seed in gentle hot-beds in January or February. Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, and other tender plants of course require some heat from manure as well as the protection of the glass, but Tomato or any hardier seeds sown in March will do very well in cold frames without any bottom heat. A great variety of early vegetables are also grown in hot-beds and cold frames, such as Radish, Lettuce, Beets, Cucumbers, etc., and under careful management these crops prove very profitable. To the private gardener it is a very great satisfaction to have these vegetables fresh during the winter, when otherwise they would not be able to obtain them.

BUILDING COLD FRAMES. Choose a situation fully exposed to the sun and protected from the northwest winds and sufficiently elevated to give good drainage. Drive 2x3 inch stakes at the corners, to which nail the boards, the width of the bed to be six feet, the length depending upon the number of sash to be used—the sash usually measure three by six feet. Every three feet run a bar across the frame upon which to slide the sash and give the frame support. The back of the frame should be 14 to 18 inches high, the front 8 to 10 inches high, giving the sash sufficient slant to carry off rain and receive the sun's rays to best advantage; this also gives the proper height above the seed bed.

SOIL AND TEMPERATURE. Good light soil should be used, but it is best not to have it rich, otherwise plants may suffer if transplanted to poorer ground than the soil in the frames. Fresh air must be given, except in excessively cold weather, by either raising the sash or sliding it, according to the outside temperature. In severely cold weather, especially at night, the glass should be covered with mats, straw or pine tags to give protection.

TO MAKE HOT-BEDS. To make hot-beds it is necessary to use fresh, hot stable manure, and to mix it with about one-fourth its bulk of leaves. Spread out the manure or mixture and sprinkle it well with water, and pile up a few days, until it begins to ferment; then throw the soil out of the frames to a depth of twelve inches or more and spread in the manure or mixture, and trample it and water it well and cover with about six inches of soil; then put on the sash for two or three days, until it becomes a little heated, when seeds of tender plants can be sown. On cold nights and during severe weather cover the glass with mats, straw or pine tags to give protection.

THE BEST WAY OF MAKING SEED BED FOR LATE CABBAGE, Etc. Many failures to get seeds up may be attributed to badly prepared seed beds. Follow the following simple directions, and fewer failures will be chagrined up against the seed. As early as possible in the spring select a place remote from hedges, etc., that will harbor insects, prepare it thoroughly, and cover with a good layer of coarse manure, covering this with coarse straw litter from the stable, putting on only sufficient earth to keep it from blowing off. The chemical action of the heat and moisture thus continued will disintegrate the clods, and when the covering is removed the soil will be as fine as mould. Follow this rule, and no difficulty will be had in getting seeds up.

We issue a special Descriptive Catalogue of

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, AND ALL NURSERY STOCK,

which we will mail on application. Our Nursery Stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first class in every respect. For planting in this section and further South, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained in the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities of Nursery Stock, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.



General Rules for Flower Culture.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and **cover lightly**—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower-pots (see page 77.) Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out, but be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant to similar boxes one inch apart, or into the open ground if warm enough.

CULTURAL INFORMATION AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Read carefully, so that a proper selection of seeds may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season:

Figures 1, 2, 3, indicate the season at which the plants usually bloom, viz.: **1**, early in the summer; **2**, about mid-summer; **3**, late in the summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz.: **1-3** means from early in the summer till fall.

A.—Annual. Lasts one year, producing flowers and seeds the first season. They sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed.

B.—Biennial. Lasts two years. Generally blooms the second season.

P.—Perennial. Lasting three or more years, usually blooming the second season.

H.—Hardy. Hardy annuals (**H. A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Hardy Biennials (**H. B.**) and Perennials (**H. P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

H. H.—Half-hardy Annuals (H. H. A.**), Biennials (**H. H. B.**), and Perennials (**H. H. P.**),** require a rather longer time to establish themselves, and being more tender when young, should, if wanted to bloom early, be started in the house, or hot-bed. Out-of-doors they can be sown in the latter part of April or first of May. Most **H. H. B.** and **H. H. P.** started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (T. A.**), Biennials (**T. B.**), or Perennials (**T. P.**)** require about same treatment as **H. H.** Annuals, with more caution as to exposure, keeping in pots longer, and removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept growing in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with a horny shell, like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell or soaked in warm water thirty-six hours before planting.

Varieties Deserving Special Mention.

NEW SWEET PEAS.

OTHELLO. Although often spoken of as the "Black Sweet Pea," it is not black, but a very deep maroon, a color never before produced in Sweet Peas. The flowers are first-class in form and size, and are borne three to the stem. By far the best of the dark sweet peas. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. for 25c.; ½ lb. 40c.

NAVY BLUE. The introducer says of Navy Blue: "An entirely distinct color, not tint. General color effect dark blue; standards brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet; the whole flower elegantly veined in sharp relief. A most vigorous grower. Blooms of approved form, generous size, parchment like texture, and remarkable substance. Stems usually bear three flowers, occasionally four. When they begin to fade they assume an antique silver-gray cast. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ½ lb. 40c."

CUPID MIXTURE. Heretofore the Cupids have been offered only in separate colors, and to have the variety contained in our Cupid Mixture would necessitate the purchase of many different sorts at high prices. Our mixture contains every variety introduced up to this time, and will rank in many respects with our special mixture of tall kinds. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ½ lb. 50c.

NEW GIANT CURLED PANSY "MASTERPIECE."



"Masterpiece" Pansy.

This strain represents the highest attainment in Pansies, and undoubtedly is the most distinct and novel introduction of the year. Its chief characteristic lies in the peculiar and original form of the flower, the border of every petal being conspicuously undulated and curled. The growth and general habit is strong, bushy and compact, the blooms resisting the hot, dry weather to a remarkable degree. The perfectly round flowers, which often measure more than three inches across, are borne well above the foliage, possess the greatest substance, and present the richest combination of colors. Every petal is distinctly marked with a large dark blotch, and most of the flowers are margined with a light, white or yellow edge. Pkt. 20c.

WOOD'S ROYAL PANSY MIXTURE.

In this mixture we have included the pick of the named varieties, selecting only those sorts giving size, form, substance and profusion of bloom. Our aim has been to have as great a variety of color, including not only natural colors, but spotted, blotched, edged, marbled and veined varieties, so as to include every possible shade, color and style in Pansies. Excepting our Exhibition strain, no Pansy mixture we have ever offered will compare with this in richness of color. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. for 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

DOUBLE STELLA SUNFLOWER.

Miniature Sunflowers have heretofore been offered only in single sorts, and have attained a wide-spread popularity. We have no doubt but that the Double Stella will be equally well received. The flowers are borne quite profusely, both double and semi-double, and often measure three inches in diameter. They are of a golden yellow color, with partly ruffled and partly smooth petals. The bushes are well shaped and thickly branched, bearing the blooms on long, slender stems well above the foliage, giving the plant quite a "lively" appearance. For decorative purposes this is particularly well adapted. Pkt. 10c.



Double Stella Sunflower.

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS.

New Imperial Sweet Sultan.

Lack of space last year prevented us from giving this fine new Centaurea the notice it deserved. Combining, as it does, the luxuriant growth of the Centaurea Moschata and the splendid sweet scented flower of the Centaurea Margaritæ, it commends itself to every lover of the beautiful in flowers. A leading horticultural journal says of it: "The first place among the new introductions must be assigned to Centaurea Imperialis, which is one of the most important introductions of the present decade. The plant is vigorous, growing nearly four feet high, easy to grow, and literally covered with flowers nearly double the size of Centaurea Margaritæ, with the same odor and form; the stems are long enough to satisfy the most exacting." Particularly fine for cutting, remaining in good condition for ten days in water if cut before fully blown. Pkt. 10c.

PREMIUMS FOR
FLOWER SEEDS.

Our premium offer on page 3 applies as well to flower seeds as to vegetable seeds. For each \$1.00 remitted for seeds at ounce and packet rates, select seeds to the value of \$1.50; for 50c. select to the value of 65c. This applies to seeds ordered at packet and ounce rates only.

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

ABOBRA (<i>Viridiflora</i>). A rapid-growing climber, producing dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark green of the foliage. Height, 10 feet.	Pkt. 5
ABRONIA . <i>Umbellata</i> . A Verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose-colored, fragrant flowers. Splendidly adapted for rock work. H. A.—2.	5
ABUTILON (<i>Flowering Maple</i>). Beautiful shrubby plants, bearing long, pendulous, bell like flowers of many attractive colors, richly veined. Stroug growers, and suitable for the garden in summer and house in the winter. Height 2 to 4 feet. T. P. 2-3. Mixed colors.	15
ACROCLINIUM . Everlastings, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H. A.—2. Height, 1 foot.	5
Single. Mixed colors.	5
Double. Mixed colors.	5
ADLUMIA (<i>Alleghany Vine</i>). An attractive climbing plant, with delicate, fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. It is perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year after once established. A shady situation suits it best. Height, 15 feet. H. P.	5
Ageratum . Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for cut flowers, for large beds in summer and as pot plants for winter. Height 2 feet. H. H. A.—2-3.	5
Mexicanum. Lavender blue. Per oz. 40c.	5
Conspicuum. Everblooming white: fine for cutting.	5
AGROSTEMMA . (See <i>Rose Campion</i> .)	
ALONSOA (<i>Mask Flower</i>). A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Height, 24 inches. H. H. A.—1-3.	5
Grandiflora . Large flower, scarlet.	5
Alyssum . Free flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.	
Saxatile Compactum . A hardy perennial variety of dwarf habit, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers in April or May. Will last for years and resist the most extreme weather. Very showy for permanent borders. Height 9 inches. Oz. 50c.	Pkt. 5
Little Gem . New, very dwarf, each plant covering a circle of about 6 inches. Per oz. 40c.	5
Sweet Alyssum . White, oz. 25c.	5

Amaranthus . Highly ornamental plants, many of which are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, while others are equally desirable for their beautiful clusters of brilliant-colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant two feet apart. H. H. A.—2-3.	Pkt. 5
Bicolor Ruber . Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet.	5
Cauda . (<i>Love Lies Bleeding</i>). Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 20c.	5
Salicifolius . (<i>Mountain Plant</i>). Graceful drooping leaves of bright orange red color. Splendid show.	5
Tricolor . (<i>Joseph's Coat</i>). Oz. 30c. Height 3 feet.	5
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII . (Also called Boston or Japanese Ivy.) A rapid growing creeper, with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. Height, 50 feet. H. P. Oz., 25c.	5
Antirrhinum . (<i>Snap Dragon</i>). Showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. H. P.—2. Blooms the first season.	5
Tall. Mixed Colors. Per oz., 40c.	5
Picturatum. Blotched and spotted.	6
Firefly. Bright scarlet, with white throat.	5
AQUILEGIA (<i>Columbine</i>). Useful early summer-blooming plants, bearing odd and peculiar-shaped flowers. They grow one to three feet in height, the stems rising about two feet, and bearing fifty to eighty blossoms of various colors. H. P.—1-2.	5
Double. Mixed colors.	5
Single. Mixed colors.	5
Asparagus Pea . Properly this belongs among the vegetables, yet it is of such attractive appearance that we deem it worthy of a place in the flower garden. It is of a dwarf, spreading habit, about ten inches high, bearing deep red flowers in great profusion, making a pleasing contrast with the light green of the leaves. From one to two hundred pods may be had from a single plant. It is of easy growth, very hardy, and will be found quite a curiosity. 5 Oz., 20 cts.	5

ASTERS.

These popular annuals are unrivalled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. Very desirable for beds, being in bloom when most flowers are over, and very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. H. H. A.—2-3.

WOOD'S SUPERB ASTER MIXTURE. In this mixture we have the cream of the best tall-growing Asters, making a truly superb mixture. It includes only those varieties which will produce the finest blooms and at the same time give the widest range of color and variety. Pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. \$2.00.

VICTORIA ASTERS. For size, color and profusion of bloom, this is probably the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades: flowers double and 4 inches across, and 20 to 30 blooms to a single plant. 15 to 18 inches high. Colors: Pure White, Light Blue, Crimson, Bright Rose, Violet. Separate colors, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 40c.; florists' pkts. 25c. All colors, mixed, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. \$3.00.

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTERS. A beautiful new strain of late flowering Aster, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers 4 inches in diameter. 18 inches to 2 feet high. Colors: Shell Pink, Lavender, and Pure White. Separate colors, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; florists' pkts. 25c. All colors, mixed, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. \$2.

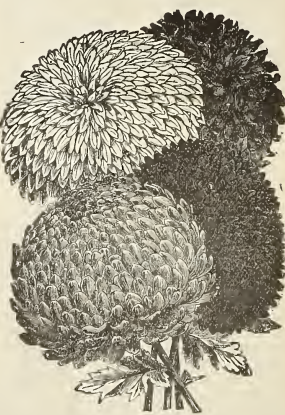
PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION ASTERS. A splendid strain of these popular flowers, bearing large double flowers of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. Height 18 inches. Colors: Pure White, Pink, Glowing Scarlet and Light Blue. Separate colors, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; florists' pkt. 25c. All colors, mixed, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.75.

COMET ASTERS. A beautiful and distinct class, bearing large very double flowers, the petals twisted and curved like Japanese Chrysanthemums. Height 18 inches. Colors: Pure White, Peach Blossom Pink, Carmine, and Light Blue. Separate colors, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; florists' pkt. 25c. All colors, mixed, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.; oz. \$2.

MIGNON ASTERS. An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing 30 to 40 large, perfectly formed flowers. All colors, mixed, pkt. 10c.; ½ oz. 30c.

TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. Late blooming, of many beautiful colors. Height, 2 feet. Pkt 10

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. Produces 20 to 30 full double flowers on a plant, in size of flowers, surpasses all dwarf varieties. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10



Victoria Asters.

CROWN. Very double, showy flowers. White centres, bordered with rich colors; beautiful. Pkt. 10

GERMAN QUILLED, or CHINA ASTERS. Produces free, y. flower, large and of brilliant and beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Per oz., 50c. Pkt. 5

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. (See *Globe Amaranth*.) Pkt.
BALLOON VINE. (*Love in a Puff*) Very pretty and rapid-growing climbers, with inflated seed pods shaped like a balloon. Has small, white flowers, produced in abundance, which make it very attractive. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 20c., 5

BALSAM. (*Touch me not, or Lady Slipper.*) An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very fine. Camellia flowered, producing the finest double blooms, and are quite a revelation in comparison to the old varieties. Rich soil is required for the finest blooms. H. H. A.—2-3.

White Perfection. The finest white; double as Camellia. Per oz., 75c., 10
Scarlet. Very double. 10
Solferino. Striped and spotted with lilac and crimson. . . 10
Pink. Rose flowered double. 10
Double Mixed. Fine camellia flowered strain. Per oz. 40c., 5

BALSAM APPLE. A beautiful climber, with ornamental foliage, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from a golden yellow to a bright red. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 25c., 5

BALSAM PEAR. A very desirable climber, bearing large, prickly, pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes a most effective pain-killer and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. Height, 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 25c., 5



Begonia, Tuberous Rooted.

Begonias.

Beautiful flowering plants for summer bedding or window growing in pots. They are covered the whole summer with beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades, and the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house they bloom the succeeding summer. T. P. 1-3.

Single Tuberous Rooted. Mixed colors. 20

Double Tuberous Rooted. Mixed colors. 25

Rex Hybrida. Beautiful varieties, with handsome large variegated foliage. 25

Vernon. A scarlet variety, bearing immense quantities of bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. The foliage is very ornamental, first green, when the plants are young, changing with age until the stems and leaves are suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots. . . 10

BRACHYCOME. (*Sweet Rer Daisy*) Free-flowering dwarf-growing plants, covered with pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for edgings and small beds. H. H. A.—2. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. . . . 5

BRYONOPSIS. A climbing annual of the gourd species, with ivy-like, pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A., 5

CACALIA. (*Tassel-flower*) Pretty annuals, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long graceful stems. H. H. A. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors. 5

CALCEOLARIA. Gorgeous greenhouse plants producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors, yellow maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. Saved from finest flowers. Mixed colors, 1½ feet. T. P.—2. 25

Calendula. (*Pot Marigold*) Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. Succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and continuing in bloom until killed by frost. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Meteor. Pale straw yellow, striped with orange; very double. Per oz. 20c., 5

Prince of Orange. This new variety surpasses in beauty the well known Meteor. The stripes are of deeper orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Oz. 25c., 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. A very desirable, rapid-growing, climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. Height, 10 feet. Oz. 30c., 5

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.

Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height, 2 ft. H. A.—2-3.

Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. 10
Golden Wave. Large rich, golden yellow flowers, with brown centres. Very free-flowering. Oz. 20c., 5
Mixed Colors. Very rich and showy. Oz. 20c., 5

CANDYTUFT.

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, the plants being fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. All except White Perennial are H. A. growing one foot high.

Empress. A fine variety, bearing large trusses, pure white, in pyramidal shaped spikes. Extra fine for cutting, or makes a fine bedding plant. Oz. 40c.; pkt., . . . 5

Crimson. Bright color. Oz. 20c.; pkt., 5

New Carmine. Free blooming, pretty. Oz. 30c.; pkt., . . . 5

White Rocket. White; large trusses. Oz. 20c.; pkt., . . . 5

White Perennial. A profuse white blooming, hardy variety. Blooms early in the spring. Pkt., 10

Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture. Oz. 20c., pkt., 5



Crozy's Large Flowering Canna.

Canna. Dwarf French Cannas are of exceptional merit for bedding, and are scarcely less valuable for pots in the winter. They bloom continually throughout the season, bearing large clusters of very showy flowers of different colors. Seed sown in hot-bed in January will begin blooming about the middle of the summer. The tall sorts are excellent for centres of beds and back-grounds. File a small hole in outer shell or soak in water thirty-six hours before planting.

Crozy's Large Flowering. The great merit of this class of Cannas lies in the large size and brilliant colors of the flowers, ranging through all the shades of yellow and orange to the richest crimson and scarlet; some beautifully spotted and edged. The plants are dwarf in habit and the foliage luxuriant. In this mixture are included all the newest and most beautiful varieties. Oz. 25c, 10
Tall Varieties. A fine mixture of the best tall sorts. All colors. Oz. 20c., 5
Canna Roots. See page 51.

CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula*). Popular and beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers. Colors, rose, blue, white, etc. H. B. 1-2. Height 2½ feet.

Single. Mixed colors. 5

Double. Mixed colors. 5

Calycanthema. (*Cup and Saucer*) The best variety of Canterbury Bells. The flowers are large and are borne in the greatest profusion. Mixed colors, rose, white, and blue, 10
CATCHFLY. (*Silene*) A beautiful genus of free flowering plants, producing white and pink flowers. Height, six inches. H. A.—1-2. 5

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are general favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. They are excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter flowering. H. H. P. 1-2 Height, 1 to 2 feet.

[Note.—To extend the life of carnation plants, keep the blooms picked off.] Pkt.

- Chabaud's Perpetual.** A new strain introduced by a famous French specialist. It blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, robust growth, hardness and diversity of color, it is likely to supersede most of the older sorts. 20
- Finest German Mixed.** A splendid strain for bedding or pots. 15
- Marguerite.** Blooms four months after sowing. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely. Blooms double and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, 40c., . . . 10
- Mixed Colors.** Oz, 60c. 5

- CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB.** Very showy plants, bearing large, ornamental, comb-like heads of various colors. Excellent for beds or as pot plants. H. A.—1-3.
- Crimson Feathered.** Bears beautiful feather-like blooms. Height, 3 feet. 5
- Glasgow Prize.** Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. Height, 1 foot. 5
- Japanese.** A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Height, 2 feet. . . . 6
- CENTRANTHUS.** Pretty compact growing plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H. A.—1-3. Height 6 inches. Pkt. . . 6
- CLARKIA.** A free-blooming, handsome plant, of bardy and easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. Mixed colors. 5

Centaurea. Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Excellent for vases or edgings of beds, etc.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES—H. H. P.

- Gymnocarpa.** Fine foliage, delicately cut. Height, 1 foot. Per oz, 60c; pkt. 5
- Candidissima.** Very white dwarf. Height, one foot. Per 1-16 oz, 30c; pkt. 10

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS. H. A.—1-2.

- Imperial.** The result of a cross between the violet Sweet Sultan and Centaurea Margarita. Inherits the strong growth of the former and beautiful flower of the latter, but fully double the size: very sweet scented. Cut early, and they will last ten days in water. Pkt. 10
- Margarita.** A beautiful large white flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Water at the roots only, not on leaves. Pkt. 10
- Mixed Colors.** Lovely shades of blue, rose, purple, and white. Excellent for edding. Per oz, 25c; pkt. 5

Coleus. Popular foliage plants for bedding, edgings, and ribbon gardening. Although perennials, they will attain perfection the first season from seed sown early in the house. The seed we offer is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants of desirable markings. Pkt. 16

COSMOS.

Although the old sorts were very beautiful, the newer sorts offered below fairly eclipse them in size and in brilliancy of color. All Cosmos are of easy culture, and produce an abundance of bloom after most other flowers have succumbed to frost. Particularly fine for cutting and house decoration. Height, 4 to 6 feet. H. A.

Wood's Early Flowering. With the introduction of this sort the blooming season is extended nearly two months, whereas, heretofore, the season was confined to the late summer and autumn. Begins to flower about July 1st, gradually increasing until the plant is a mass of bloom. Particularly fine for vases and house decoration, retaining their freshness long after cutting. All colors mixed. Per oz, 50c; pkt. 10

Wood's Superb Cosmos Mixture. A truly superb mixture of the largest and best varieties; flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across and of the most beautiful colors. Particularly suited for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh in water for several days. Oz, 50c., . . . 10

Mammoth Perfection Cosmos. The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring three to four inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed, and of good substance. Colors.—White, crimson, pink, and yellow. Separate colors. Oz., 50c. 10

Marguerite. One of the prettiest and daintiest of Cosmos. Flowers measure $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches across petals, deeply and irregularly lacinated or fringed. 10

Mixed Cosmos. A fine mixture of the older varieties, containing all shades of color. Oz, 25c. 5



Carnation.

- Chrysanthemums** Bear no resemblance to the autumnal varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. Grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine, delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers. H. A.—2-3.
- Carinatum "Eclipse."** A showy variety, bearing flowers of a golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre. 5
- Burridgeanum** Crimson; white centre. 5
- Double Japanese.** Perennial varieties, bearing fantastic-shaped flowers. Colors mixed. 10
- CINERARIA.** Magnificent plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of white, violet, blue and crimson. T. P. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming. . . 25

Clematis. Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. H. P.

Large Flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain. Pkt. 10

Flammula. Pure white. Sweet scented. Pkt. 5

COBÆA SCANDENS. One of the finest of summer climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. Grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Place the seedbedwise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. H. H. P. Pkt. . . 10



CYCLAMEN. Exceedingly beautiful winter and spring flowering plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, and the curious shape, striking beauty, and brilliant color of the flowers, which are borne continuously for months, make it one of the most desirable and admired of all plants for pots. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will make flowering plants for the following winter and spring. T. P. Height 9 inches.

Pkt.

Cyclamen Persicum. Mixed colors. 10

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum. (*Giant Cyclamen*.)

Flowers very large and of great substance. Leaves large and beautifully marked. Mixed colors. 20

CYPRESS VINE. One of the prettiest climbers in cultivation. To secure the best results, sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April.

Height, 16 feet.

White or Scarlet. Separate colors. Oz. 25c. 5

Mixed Colors. White and scarlet. Oz. 25c. 5

CUCUMIS. (*Snake Cucumber*.) Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit, makes a luxuriant growth. 5

Dahlia. Dahlias succeed admirably from seed, blooming the first season if started early indoors. Many beautiful sorts are contained in the stocks we offer, and there are always sports which may develop into fine new sorts. Height 4 to 6 feet. H. H. P.—2-3.

Double Pompone or Bouquet. Mixed colors. 10

Cactus. Mixed colors. 10

Double. Mixed colors. 5

Single. Mixed colors. 5

DAHLIA ROOTS. 15c. each; \$1.25 per dozen. For varieties, see page 61.

Daisy. (*Bellis Perennis*.) An old favorite, bearing double white and pink flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P. Height 6 inches.

Double Mixed. 10

Double Pure White. 10

DIGITALIS. (*Foxglove*.) Handsome stately plants, ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., spotted beautifully, resembling

Gloxinias. H. P.—1-2. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. 5



Dahlias.

DOLICHOS. (*Hyacinth Bean*.) Annual climbers of rapid growth, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright purple pods. Oz. 15c. 5

Dianthus, or Pinks.

One of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. The plants are symmetrical in growth, and produce a profusion of bloom throughout the summer. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. H. A. Height 1 foot.

Pkt.

WOOD'S SUPERB DIANTHUS MIXTURE. Unquestionably the best Dianthus mixture, embracing the most attractive varieties of both single and double sorts, and of great variety of colors. Particularly fine for cutting for house and table decoration. 10

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Chinensis. Double China or Indian Pink. Our mixture of this strain is extra fine, and contains a large variety of colors. Oz. 25c. 5

Heddwigii. Double Japan Pink. The flowers are large and of the brightest colors. Mixed colors. Per oz. 60c. 5

Heddwigii Albus. Double white Japan Pink, beautifully fringed. Lasts long after cutting. Oz. \$1.00. 5

Imperialis. Double Imperial Pink. An abundant bloomer. Mixed colors. Oz. 40c. 5

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Heddwigii. Beautiful rich colors. One of the finest annuals for show and cutting. Per oz. 50c. 5

Laciniatus. Beautiful fringed variety of brilliant colors. 5

Eastern Queen. Magnificent fringed flowers, beautifully marbled and stained. Very showy. 5

PERENNIAL OR HARDY VARIETY.

Pheasant Eye. A beautiful single variety, clove-scented. Flowers large and finely fringed. Per oz. 60c. 5



Double China Pinks.

ESCHOLTZIA. (*California Poppy*.) Showy free-blooming plants for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Height, 1 foot. H. A.—1-3. Pkt.

Mandarin. Orange and scarlet. A beautiful variety. 5

Rose Cardinal. Beautiful pink; wonderfully effective. 5

Mixed Colors. Per oz. 25c. 5

FERNs. Beautiful decorative plants, thrive best in peaty sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering the seed, and keep moist. T. P. Choice varieties mixed. 15

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Musotis*.) Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. H. H. P.—1-2.

Eliza Foubert. Large flowering, strong growing sort. Remarkably fine. The central blooms are double. 10

Alpestris. A dwarf free-flowering sort. Mixed colors. 5

FUCHSIA. Well-known plants of easy culture, having bright pendulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shady situations. T. P. Mixed colors. 15

FOUR O'CLOCK. (*See Marvel of Peru*.) Pkt.

Gaillardia. Remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced in great profusion all through the summer; desirable bedding plants, and excellent for cutting. Sow in April.

Lorenziana. Double; fine for massing and bouquets. 5

Grandiflora. Hardy perennial varieties, bearing gorgeous flowers two-and-a-half to three inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and for cutting. Mixed colors. 10

Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Per oz. 25c. 5

Geranium. One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sown early in doors will bloom the first season. T. P. 1-3.

Zonale. A mixture of the finest sorts. 10

Apple Scented. Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist. 15

GILIA. Profuse blooming and handsome dwarf hardy annuals; fine for massing in flower beds. Mixed colors. 5

GLOBE AMARANTH. (*Bachelor's Buttons*.) Well-known, popular everlastings, which form bushy plants about 2 feet high, and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and very useful for winter decoration. H. H.—2-3.

Compact Red. Dwarf variety, excellent for bedding. . . 5
Mixed Colors. White, purple, striped, etc., 5



Lemoine's Giant Heliotrope.

GLOXINIA. Charming greenhouse plants, producing in greatest profusion, flowers of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, often from 3 to 4 inches across; many are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under the most ordinary culture they bloom continuously for months. T. P.—1-2. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors, 25

GODETTA. Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Plants are of dwarf habit, flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin. Mixed colors, 5

GOURDS. Of exceedingly rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, bearing gourds of various shapes and sizes, some of which are quite ornamental, others useful. T. A. Height, 10 feet, *Dipper, Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, Miniature and Hercules Club.* Separate sorts, ounce, 30 cents. 5
All Sorts, Mixed. Oz., 25c., 5
Dish Cloth. A splendid ornamental climber, and the inner lining makes admirable dish cloths, also useful in the bath. Per oz., 30c., 5

HELIOTROPE.

Pkt.

Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. They can be raised from seed as easily as *Verbena*, blooming the first season. T. P.—1-3. Height, 2 feet.

Lemoine's Giant. A new strain, the flowers often measuring 10 to 12 inches across. The flowers are of all shades, from pure white to deep purple, and deliciously fragrant. (*See cut*), 15
Blue. Flowers very dark and fragrant, 10
White. Bears its flowers in large clusters, 10
Mixed Colors. All shades; a pleasing mixture, 5

HELIOCHRYSUM. (*Eternal Flowers*.) One of the best everlastings, bearing large double flowers of white, yellow, crimson, etc.; showy and attractive for borders. H. A.—2-3, 5

HIBISCUS. A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful large single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Africanus. White with black eye H. A., 6
Coccineus. Bright scarlet; showy. H. A., 5

HUMULUS. Very ornamental and fast-growing climber. The foliage is a lovely green, and stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. A splendid climber for covering verandas, trellises, etc. T. A. Height, 15 to 20 feet.

Japonicus. (*Japanese Hop*.) Dark green foliage, 5
Variegated. A new variegated Japanese Hop, with dark green; leaves shaded and marbled with silvery white, 10

HYACINTH or JACK BEANS. (*See Dolichos*.)

HOLLYHOCK.

Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. F. Sow in May or June. Our strains of Hollyhocks are very fine. Colors: White, Pink, Scarlet Yellow, all double. Separate colors, pkt. 10c. All colors, mixed, pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c.

Collection of one packet each of four separate colors, 30 cents. Pkt.

Allegheny Hollyhocks. The originator of the Allegheny Hollyhock writes: "I have, through years of breeding and selection, produced an ever-blooming, vigorous, fringed Hollyhock, which can stand our winters and bloom continually through the hottest weather of summer and up to frost. In the far South they will bloom all the year round." The principal point of merit lies in the transparency of its fringed chrysanthemum-shaped flowers, which appear as if made of crushed silk. The blooms, which are seldom less than five inches across, range from semi-double to double, are beautifully fringed and curled, and are borne in the greatest profusion. The colors are shell pink, rose and maroon, the centre being a few shades deeper, shading off exquisitely toward the edge. All colors, mixed, 10

ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in the house or hot-bed, 5

LARKSPUR.

Dwarf German Rocket. The popular annual variety for summer garden decoration. The flowers are of varied colors, and are borne on long spikes, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting. H. A.—Height, 1 foot, 5

Perennial Larkspurs. Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful spikes of flowers of many exquisite shades. Invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in the corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early in the spring out-doors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H. P.—2-3. All colors, mixed, 5

LINUM. A pretty annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing. H. H. A.—2-3. Height, 9 inches, 5

Lobelia. Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases. The blue varieties are H. H. P., blooming first year, and should be started in boxes.

Cardinalis. The perennial variety; bears beautiful bright scarlet flowers; succeeds best in a moist situation. Height, 3 feet, 10
Annual Sorts. Mixed colors, 5

LYCHNIS. Handsome and useful plants, bearing very showy flowers of many colors. Two feet high. H. P.—1-2. Blooms first year, 5

Chalcedonica, all colors, mixed, 5



Double Hollyhocks.

Marigold. Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall growing, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are dwarf, and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H. A.—2-3.



Eldorado Marigold.

- French Gold Striped.** Plant of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon striped with golden yellow. Very free flowering. Per oz. 30c. 5
- French Double Dwarf.** A splendid mixture of rich colors. Oz. 20c. 5
- Eldorado.** An African variety, producing flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange; very double. Oz. 30c. 5
- African.** Old favorite in every garden, but greatly improved in size and form; a fine mixture of the best varieties. Oz. 20c. 5
- MARVEL OF PERU.** (*Pour O'clock*). Well-known and popular flowers; open only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.; flowers showy and in great profusion. H. H. B. Blooms first season. Mixed colors. Oz. 15c. 5
- MAURANDIA.** A most beautiful summer climber with graceful foliage and elegant and dainty pendulous flowers resembling Digitalis. Start in the house and transplant to open ground in May. T. P.—1-3. Height 10 feet. 10

Morning Glories.

- Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.** One of the grandest of all climbers. Their chief "glory" lies in the unusual size of the flower, measuring from 4 to 6 inches across, and in limitless variety of shadings, colorings and markings. They are all shades of white, silver gray, yellow, copper color, bronze and almost black. Some are striped, blotched and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, others very odd and peculiar shapes. The foliage is quite ornamental, some leaves mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.
- Brazilian Morning Glory.** (*Ipomea Setosa*). A very vigorous and luxuriant annual. The vines grow 30 to 40 feet high, branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and of a beautiful rose color. Its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing large clusters of flowers till frost. T. P. 10
- Convolvulus Major.** The well-known Morning Glory. All colors mixed. Ounce, 10c. 5
- Convolvulus Mauritainicus.** Blue; splendid for vases, hanging baskets and trailing. 5

Moonflower or Evening Glory.

- Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, which open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start in the house and transplant when the weather is warm. Before planting it is best to file a small hole in one end through the outer hull and soak for 36 hours in warm water. Pkt.
- Ipomea Grandiflora Alba.** The original Moonflower; bears large pure white flowers. Grows 40 to 50 feet. Ounce, 50c. 10
- Ipomea Hybrida.** Similar to above but blooms much earlier. Ounce, 50c. 10

- NEMOPHILA.** Dwarf-growing plants, bearing in greatest profusion pretty delicately shaped blue and white flowers. H. A.—1-3. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors, pkt., 5
- NIGELLA.** (*Love in a Mist*). Curious and interesting blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5

- OXALIS.** Splendid little plants, with bright-colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. H. H. P.—2. Mixed colors, pkt., 10

Mignonette.

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture, but, to produce the finest blooms should be in a partially shaded situation. If thinned out, will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow the seed at intervals throughout the summer for a succession.

Defiance. A new strain of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh for a long time after cutting. Oz., 15c. 10

Maehet. One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth. Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Oz., 35c. 5

Victoria. Dwarf branching variety with large trusses of deep red flowers. A robust and healthy grower. 5

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Oz., 35c. 5

Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Oz., 35c. 5

Sweet. The well-known Sweet Mignonette: very fragrant; large flowering. Oz., 10c. 5

MIMULUS. Tender plants, succeeding best in damp, shady situations. Sow early in April in open ground.

Moschatus. The well-known Musk plant: leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers. 5



Mignonette.



Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.



Chameleon Nasturtium.

NASTURTIIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants, blooming profusely the whole summer. The tall sorts grow 6 feet high and are excellent as climbers and trailers. H. A. 2-3.

Chameleon Nasturtiums. This new class of Nasturtiums presents the unusual feature of producing flowers of entirely different colors on a single plant, also flowers having a great variety of shadings and colorings. These are produced in greatest abundance, and are really beautiful. We offer both the tall and the dwarf varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

DWARF, OR TOM THUMB VARIETIES.

Empress of India.	Has dark tinted foliage, while the flowers are of the most brilliant crimson color.	Oz.	Pkt.
Pearl.	Pure white flowers, fine for contrast.	15	5
Golden King.	Brilliant yellow flowers.	15	5
King of Tom Thumbs.	Scarlet; dark foliage.	15	5
Ruby King.	Crimson flowers.	15	5
Spotted.	Beautifully blotched.	15	5
Rose.	Soft pink, very distinct.	15	5
Dwarf Mixed.	1/2 lb. 30c.	10	5
Collection, one pkt. each of seven sorts, 25c.			

TALL, OR RUNNING VARIETIES.

Hemisphaericum.	Straw color, with rosy scarlet blotches. Showy and distinct.	15	5
Orange.	Rich orange, with red blotches.	15	5
Dark Crimson.	Showy flowers.	15	5
Lemon Yellow.	Very vigorous; bright color.	15	5
Hybrids of Madam Gunther.	Exceedingly brilliant colors, containing many new shades and beautifully and distinctly marked flowers.	15	5
Tall Mixed.	1/2 lb. 30c.	10	5
Collection.—One pkt. each of six sorts, 20c.			

LOBBIANUM. Lobb's Nasturtiums. Very pretty varieties, growing taller than the preceding kinds; flowers smaller, but brilliant. Mixed colors. 15 5

Wood's Royal Pansies.

Pansies are so universally popular that we cannot be too careful to offer the best that can be grown from plants selected for the beauty and quality of their blooms. Best results are obtained from seed sown in the fall. Seeds sown early in the spring will produce blooms in the summer, but not as large as if sown in the fall. Sown in a rich soil in a sheltered location and water freely.

Pansies in Mixture.

Wood's Exhibition. This choice strain is unexcelled for its varied and beautiful colors. The flowers are very large, of most brilliant and effective markings, and matchless form and beauty. Particularly fine for florists' use or where large show Pansies are desired. . . 25 3 pkts, for 60c.; 1/2 oz. \$1.25.

Wood's Royal Mixture. A magnificent mixture of the finest named Pansies. It excels in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form of its blooms, make it indeed a "royal mixture." 3 pkts for 25c.; 1/2 oz. 50c. 10

Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class of Pansies, individual blooms sometimes measuring three inches across. Splendid colors mixed. 10

Madame Perrett. Produces a wide range of wine-colored blooms, varying from a light water-and-wine color to the darkest claret, and with the richest and most delicate markings and shadings. The flowers are unusually large, of circular form, the petals of rich substance and beautiful velvety appearance. 3 pkts, for 25c. 10

English Show. Flowers curiously marked with a well-defined "face." Various colors. 10

Odier, or Blotched. A magnificent French strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed round flowers of good substance. Each of the five petals is ornamented with a clearly defined blotch or eye. 10

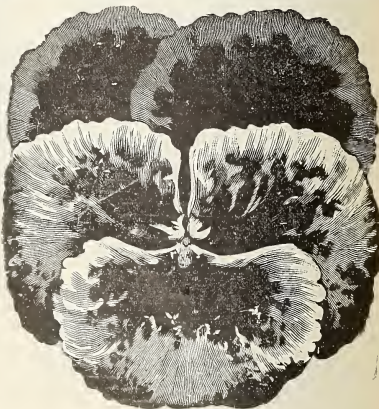
Large Flowering Mixed. A good mixture of large flowering Pansies, embracing all colors and styles of blooms; very showy. 1/2 oz. 25c.; oz. 75c. 5

Pansies—Separate Colors.

Cardinal. Brilliant brownish red; very striking. . . 10
Emperor Frederick. New dark red, bordered with orange scarlet. 10
Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, with violet eye, very showy. 10

Faust, or King of the Blacks. Very dark, almost black; distinct and fine. 5
Fire King. Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy. 5

Gold Margined. Strikingly beautiful. 5
Lord Beaconsfield. Large violet, shading off to white on upper petals. 5



Wood's Exhibition Pansies.

Light Blue.	Lovely; nearly sky blue.	Pkt.
Meteor.	Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold or silver. Splendid.	5
Silver Edged.	Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.	5
A charming sort.		5
Snow Queen.	Beautiful large sunny white.	5
Yellow.	Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.	5
One pkt. each of above twelve distinct Pansies, 50c.		



Snowball Petunia.

PETUNIA.

Petunias are most deservedly popular for bedding purposes. The flowers are large, of brilliant colors, and are borne in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3
Height 1 to 2 feet. Pkt.

Snowball. For an ever-blooming white flower, suitable for beds and borders, this new Petunia has few equals. Our illustration, which is a reproduction from a photograph, shows its dwarf, bushy habit as well as its abundance of bloom. The flowers are purest snow white, of good size and shape, sweet-scented and lasting. The plant is particularly adapted to our climate on account of its heat and drought-resisting qualities. We recommend all admirers of Petunias to give this new sort a trial. 10

California Giants. This splendid large flowering strain of single Petunia is the result of years of careful selection and hybridization by one of the most eminent Petunia specialists, and is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are deep-throated and beautifully fringed. 15

Double. A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. 25

Single. A choice mixture of all colors, including many large flowering striped, blotched and fringed sorts. Oz., 60c. 5

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground, or can be started earlier in doors. The double varieties will come more true to type if planted in sandy soil. Pkt.

Double Phlox. Of comparatively recent introduction, but rapidly coming into popular favor. The blooms range from sea l double to double, are borne profusely, and are especially desirable for cut flowers, being more lasting than the single sorts. All colors, mixed. 10

Star and Fringed. Dwarf growing varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors. 10

Mixed Phlox. A combination of a great variety of colors; oz. 50c. 5

Perennial Phlox. Excellent sorts for permanent beds, growing 3 feet high. Mixed colors. 10

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX (Grandiflora.) The large flowering or grandiflora kinds are a decided improvement on the ordinary Phlox Drummondii, producing flowers nearly twice the size of the latter with the most brilliant colors.

Alba. Pure white. Splendid. 10

Brilliant. Brilliant rose with dark red centre. 10

Coccinea. Deep scarlet; very showy. 10

Rosea Striata. Pink, striped white. 10

Yellow. Large bright yellow. 10

Black Warrior. Deep blood purple. Extra fine. 10

Grandiflora Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture of large flowering sorts; oz. 75c. 10

Collection of one pkt. each of Grandiflora Phlox, 40c.



Grandiflora Phlox.

Primroses.

Primula Sinensis. (*Chinese Primrose*.) Very desirable plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large and beautifully fringed, of all shades of red, pink, white, etc., and are borne in great profusion. Sow the seed in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. 20

Evening Primrose. (*Oenothera*.) Easily grown plants for summer and early autumnal flowering. Suitable for margins of shrubberies and mixed border. Flowers are large, showy, and pleasingly fragrant. H. A. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 5

Primula Auricula. A pleasing class of plants, bearing most beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. They bloom for years. Fine for pots and beds. H. P.—1. 10

Portulaca. (*Moss Flowers*.) Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. T. A.—2-3. Height, 6 in.

Single. Mixed colors, oz. 40c. 5

Double. Mixed colors. 10

PASSION FLOWERS. Splendid, hardy climbers, bearing attractive, curiously shaped fringed flowers, deriving its name from the fancied resemblance to a cross. H. H. A. Mixed colors. 5

PENSTEMON. Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing most gorgeous blooms of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H. P. 5

PYRETHRUM. Dwarf-growing plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders, and edgings. They are usually grown as half-hardy annuals, although they are perennials.

Aureum. (*Golden Feather*.) Beautiful yellow foliage. 10

Roseum. (*Insect Powder Plant*.) Bright rose color, of large size. 5

FOR AN ABUNDANCE OF BLOOM, feed your plants with Wood's Flower Plant Food. It is entirely odorless, clean to handle, and materially promotes a strong, vigorous and healthy growth, and produces an abundance of bloom. Package postpaid, 25c.

POPPIES. Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. Very easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results.

WOOD'S SUPERB POPPY MIXTURE. A grand mixture of all the single and double varieties. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings of this mixture make a very effective display in the garden or for cut flowers. Large pkt. 10c.; oz. 10c.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

New Fayal. Exceedingly beautiful dwarf poppies, producing both double and single blooms like crinkled tissue paper, and are every imaginable poppy color, deepest red, terra-cotta, salmon, exquisite pink, white, and gray. 10
Tulip. This sterling variety, originally from Armenia, bears in abundance large, bright scarlet flowers, which are so dazzling in appearance as to remind one of a bed of scarlet tulips. 10
Shirley. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed. Mixed colors. Per oz. 40c. 5
Danebrog. Large, bright scarlet, with a cross in centre. 5
Umbrosum. Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal, of dwarf branching habit. Oz 40c. 6

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Cardinal. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, bearing large, very double glowing scarlet flowers, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage. Oz. 40c. 5
White Swan. A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers beautifully fringed. Oz. 40c. 5
Mikado. (*Striped Japanese Poppy*) A beautiful sort, having the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Colors, scarlet and white, fringed edges; very distinct. Oz 40c. 5
Carnation Flowered. Dazzling richness and variety of colors. Per oz. 20c. 5
Peony Flowered. Splendid, large and very double flowers in finest mixed colors. Per oz. 20c. 5

RICINUS. (*Castor Oil Plant*). Luxuriant, rapid-growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A.
Zanzibariensis. Bears gigantic leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, and growing to an enormous size. The leaves are of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc., the stems from pale green to various shades of red. Exceedingly handsome. All colors. Oz. 20c. 5
Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Per oz. 20c. 5
Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of the best sorts; all colors. Per oz. 15c. 5



Salvia Splendens

Salvia. Among the most desirable and showy bedding-plants grown. Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. H. H. P. 1-3. Height, 3 feet.
Splendens. (*Scarlet Sage*). The brilliant scarlet variety so well known. Per ¼ oz. 40c. 10
Patens. Splendid rich blue, very showy. 15



PERENNIAL POPPIES. H. P. Pkt.

Oriental. One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson, the foliage very rich dark green. Magnificent. If sown early will bloom the first year. 10
Iceland Poppies. A beautiful, fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin, and plants will continue to flower for three or four years after sown. Mixed colors. 10

ROSE CAMPION. (*Agrostemma*). Splendid dwarf-growing plants for dry situations, bearing pretty rose-colored flowers on long, slender stems. Good for massing. Height, 1 foot. H. P. Blooms first season. 5
SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful flowering annual, forming strong, bushy plants about 18 inches high, and bearing large, funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, elegantly veined and laced. H. H. A.—2-3. 6
SANVITALIA. Dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants; good for borders or rock work. Double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, are produced in the greatest abundance. Height, 6 inches. H. A.—2-3. 5
SCABIOSA. The old and well-known *Sweet Scabiosa*. They bear large, perfectly double flowers of many beautiful colors on long, graceful stems, and are excellent for cutting. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1½ feet. Per oz. 40c. 5
SENSITIVE PLANT. (*Mimosa*). Curious and interesting plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The leaves and branches when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Bears small pinkish flowers in close heads. Easily grown. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot. 5
SMILAX. A charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage, light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March. Oz. 50c. 6

Ten Weeks Stocks. (*Gibbiflora*). All varieties are desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet, and are splendid for cutting. H. H. A.—1-2.
Giant Pyramidal Perfection. A magnificent race with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, which often measure 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 2½ ft. Mixed colors, ¼ oz. 15c. 10
Dwarf Large Flowering Double. A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double and of many beautiful colors. ¼ oz. 40c. 10
Out and Come Again, or Princess Alice. Purest double white, of enormous size and extra fine for cutting. Grows about 1 foot high, throwing out side branches, each of which bears fine, rosette-shaped flowers, which the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. 10
Dwarf German Mixed. A fine type of large flowering stocks, consisting of many well selected colors. Oz. 75c. 5
SUNFLOWER. Luxuriant growing plants for centres of beds or background for other plants. H. A.—2-3.
"Stella." A miniature Sunflower covered with hundreds of small, bright orange, single flowers. Of dwarf pyramidal growth. Fine for bedding and cutting. Oz. 35c. 10
Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Per oz. 15c. 6
Mammoth Russian. The giant among sunflowers, producing immense single heads. Oz. 10c. 10

SWEET PEAS.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the value of Sweet Peas for garden decoration as well as for use in vases and house adornment. They possess all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied coloring, and delicious perfume. Plant early in February, weather permitting, in a situation not too sunny, putting the seed 3 to 4 inches deep to ensure good roots, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. Sowings may also be made in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut the longer the vine will continue to flower.

Cupids. These are as distinct as possible from any other sorts, growing only from 6 to 12 inches high, but spreading out and forming a mass of foliage and bloom fully one-and-a-half feet across. Hundreds of stems shoot up, each bearing three to four flowers, and all in full bloom at once.

White Cupid. The original Cupid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Pink Cupid. A new, distinct novelty. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Cupid Mixture. A splendid mixture of all the recently introduced Cupids, containing only named sorts. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Sweet Pea Mixtures.

Wood's Special Mixed Sweet Peas. An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice, large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers, and beautiful forms, this mixture is unequalled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c., postpaid.

Mixed Sweet Peas. A good mixture of older varieties, containing all colors, but lacks the richness and size of bloom characteristic of our Wood's Special Mixed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c., postpaid.

Double Sweet Peas. The double type of Sweet Peas is not thoroughly fixed, not over 30 per cent. coming double, but such as do are incomparably beautiful. Where the double form is not produced the deficiency is made up in the greatest profusion of single blooms. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. When once sown, these come up year after year. Colors, red, white, and blue. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.



SWEET PEAS—The Best Named Sorts.

We do not offer a long and confusing list of Sweet Peas, but the very best of each color. Our list comprises a complete range of colors, from pure white to dark maroon, every sort being of distinct merit.

Prices—All named Sweet Peas, pkt. 5c; 15 pkts. for 50c; oz. 10c.; 1-4 lb. 20c. postpaid.

Blanche Burpee. Pure white; large, producing three or four flowers on slender, strong stems. Growth vigorous; late but very profuse and continuous bloomer.

Blanche Ferry. Deep pink standards, wings almost pure white. Stems three-flowered, of good length and strength. Blooms abundantly.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry. Color and form same as Blanche Ferry, but much earlier. Has proved the earliest sort yet introduced.

Captain of the Blues. Nearly approaches true blue. Flowers large, produced three or four on good stems. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Captivation. Magenta, delicately suffused with purple; of good size and substance, improving as the season advances.

Celestial. Pinkish mauve, turning to azure blue as the season advances. Stems long and slender, usually producing three or more flowers each.

Countess of Aberdeen. A very pale pink edged with rose, of good size and form. The best of its color.

Crown Jewel. A beautiful blending. Standards creamy rose, wings a delicate, yet rich creamy blush suffused with a primrose tint; stems long.

Daybreak. Ground white; reverse side of standard wared crimson scarlet; wings white flaked with crimson. A vigorous, upright grower; good stem, usually three flowered.

Duke of Clarence. Deep rose claret. Stems extra long, bearing three or four blooms each. A strong grower.

Eliza Eckford. Standards flaked and suffused with a delicate rose, wings lightly blushed. Bears three flowers, sometimes four, on long stems.

Emily Eckford. Reddish mauve, approaching blue as it ages. A vigorous grower and good bloomer, producing three perfect flowers on extra long stems.

Emily Henderson. Pure white and of good substance, bearing two or three (sometimes four) bold, expanded flowers on long, stiff stems.

Firefly. Brilliant scarlet. A bold flower; stems three-flowered, and of good length; not a tall grower, but flowers well.

Gray Friar. General effect gray, with 'pepper-and-salt' variegations. Of good size and form, strong grower and free bloomer.

Her Majesty. Large, clear rose-pink; bears three or four well arranged flowers on long stems. Very uniform and vigorous. A profuse bloomer.

Katherine Tracy. Exquisite soft pink; flower large, and perfect and very profusely borne; stands out hot sun without fading.

Lady Beaconsfield. Standards salmon, tinted with rose, with a suspicion of purplish pink; wing a pronounced creamy primrose yellow. Blooms profusely.

Lady Nina Balfour. Many Sweet Pea experts regard this as the most finished of all sorts yet introduced, every flower being a gem. On first opening, the flower is a rich heliotrope-pink, of elegant, expanded form, lapping gracefully inward. Later it takes on a pinkish mauve, the evolution of the tint gradations being remarkable for their even succession. As the flower begins to fade it assumes a delicate, clear mauve.

Lottie Eckford. White ground, suffused with heliotrope; edges of both standard and wings a clear, heliotrope blue. Fine form, good size, and abundant bloomer.

Mars. Intense crimson. A gorgeous flower, of large size and perfect form. Stems long and slender, each bearing gracefully three or four flowers. A strong grower and liberal bloomer.

Mrs. Eckford. Delicate primrose; most effective when bunched. Stems often four flowered.

Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. Color, white ground heavily striped and flaked with deep, clear rose. Form extra fine and large size. Stems extra long and three or four flowered.

Navy Blue. For description, see Varieties Deserving Special Mention. See page —

Othello. For description, see Varieties Deserving Special Mention. See page —

Ramona. Color, creamy white ground delicately barred with soft pinkish purple. Large and perfectly formed and of fine substance.

Senator. A bold, finely formed flower. Standards white ground, heavily striped with chocolate and some purple. Grows vigorously, bearing an immense amount of bloom.

Stanley. Maroon; fine, expanded form and extra large. The best and most intense dark variety.

Stella Morse. The introducer describes this fine new sort as follows: "Opens with a suggestion of yellow—a fascinating deep cream—which becomes a little lighter as the flower grows older. About the third day it is a delicate primrose, with a faint rose-pink on the edge. Has the most perfect form, being of the largest grandiflora hooded type; grows on long stem, with three or four flowers to the stem. A thrifty, vigorous grower and profuse bloomer."



Double Sweet William.

Sweet William. A beautiful class of free flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H. B. 2-3. Height, 1½ feet.

Single. Many bright colors mixed. Per oz. 25c. 5

Double. All colors mixed. ½ oz. 25c. 5

THUNBURGIA. A rapid-growing climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye—in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3. 5

TORENIA. One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. They bloom continually during the summer in open ground, and also in winter in the greenhouse. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Fournier. Blue, with bright yellow throat. 10

VIRGINIAN STOCK. Well-known, beautiful, free flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets, or edgings; succeeds well in any soil. H. A.—1-2. Mixed colors. . . . 5

Wood's Flower Seed Mixture.

Wild Flower Garden. Can be sown on bare spots, under trees and shrubbery, in fence corners, and out of the way places or beds where no special care will be given. This mixture contains more than a hundred easily grown and pretty flowers, producing a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Large pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Flowering Plants.

In filling orders for flowering plants only strong, healthy plants will be sent, and in nearly all cases named varieties will be used. We give only an abridged list, but will be glad to quote other plants on application.

Important. All plants are packed in light boxes or baskets, so that they will reach the purchaser in good condition and at the least cost for transportation. If sent by express, we guarantee safe arrival; if by freight, they will be at the risk of the purchaser. By special arrangement, the express companies have given twenty per cent. off their regular rates. This applies to seeds, plants, and bulbs. **Under no circumstances should plants be sent by mail.**

	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Alternantheras. Bright foliage plants for edging and bedding. Red or yellow. . . . .	.40	\$3.50
Alyssum. The well known Sweet Alyssum. . . . .	.40	3.25
Asters. All choice varieties. . . . .	.60	3.50
Carnations. A fine assortment of the best varieties; all colors. . . . .	.60	3.50
Centaurea. The well-known "Dusty Miller." . . . .	.50	3.25
Citronalis. (<i>Lemum Verbena</i>).	1.00	7.00
Chrysanthemums. A splendid collection of the best and newest sorts for exhibition and garden purposes.	1.00	7.00
Coleus. Choice varieties in assorted colors. . . . .	.60	3.50
Feverfew. (<i>Pyrethrum</i>). For borders. . . . .	.60	3.50
Fuchsia. Single and double. . . . .	.80	6.00
Geranium. Best named sorts, all colors, double and single. . . . .	.80	6.00
Geranium. (<i>Joy Leaved and Scented</i>). Apple, Lemon, Rose and Nutmeg.	1.00	7.00
Heliotrope. White and purple.	1.00	7.00
Hydrangeas. 25c each.		
Mignonette. . . . . .	.50	3.00
Nasturtiums. Tall and dwarf. . . . .	.40	3.00
Pansy. All colors; choice varieties. . . . .	.75	6.00
Petunia. Single, all colors. . . . .	.60	3.50
Petunia. Double, all colors.	1.00	7.00
Phlox. All colors. . . . .	.50	3.40

VERBENA. Splendid for beds or massing. Flow-ers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. H. H. P.—1-3.

Mammoth Mixed Colors. This strain produces blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Per ½ oz. 40c., oz. \$1.25. 10

Defiance. Brilliant rich scarlet. ½ oz. 40c.; oz. \$1.40. . . 10

Dwarf White. Excellent for beds or edgings. ½ oz. 40c., 10

Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture from named sorts, comprising rich, beautiful colors. ½ oz. 25c.; oz. 80c. . . . 5

VINCA, or PERIWINKLE. These make splendid bedding plants for this climate, withstanding heat and drought when other plants suffer. The foliage is very distinct, bell g of dark rich, glossy green, and the plants bear large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T. P.—2-3. Height, 2 feet.

Rosea. Pink with crimson eye. 5

Alba. White with rose eye. 5

Mixed Colors. Per ½ oz. 30c. 5

Violets. Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance; popular with every one. Sow seed in March or April in beds, and transplant.

Blue or White. Separate colors. 10

Mixed Colors. Sweet scented; ½ oz. 40c. 10

WALLFLOWER. Well-known, hardy plants, producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. H. P.—1.

Single. Mixed colors. Oz. 25c. 5

Double. Mixed colors. 10

Zinnias. For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing, they are particularly suitable. H. A.—2-3.

Curled and Crested. A new strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals. 10

Tom Thumb. Very dwarf; excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt. . . 1

Grandiflora. New Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest brilliant colors. Oz. 50c.; pkt. 10

New Double Striped. A strain of very fine Striped or Bicolor Zinnias. Pkt. 10

Double Mixed. A fine mixture of the best fall Zinnias; all colors mixed. Oz. 30c.; pkt. 5

When making up your flower seed list be sure to include a package or more of Mixed Flower Seeds for the

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Vines and Climbers.

	Each.	Dozen.
Wisteria. White and purple, 50c. each.		
Clematis Jackmanii. Rich purple.40	\$4.00
Clematis Flammula. Pure white. . . . .	.25	2.50

	Per Doz.	Per 100.
Ampelopsis Veitchii. (<i>Boston Ivy</i>).	1.50	10.00
Cobaea Scandens. Purple.	1.00	7.00
Evening Glory or Moonflower.	1.00	6.00
English Ivy.	1.00	6.00
Nasturtium. Tall sorts. . . . .	.70	3.00
Smilax. . . . .	.60	4.00
Tradescantia. (<i>Wandering Jew</i>). . . . .	.50	3.25

Summer Flowering Bulbs.



Dwarf French Cannas.

Cannas. Dwarf French Cannas, growing about three feet high, are excellent for bedding and massing. Their pyramids of bright flowers are very attractive during the summer and fall months. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one most closely resembling the variety ordered.

Austria. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; five petalled, three pure yellow and two slightly spotted carmine.

Alsace. The white Canna. Pale sulphur yellow upon opening, changing to pure white.

Alba Rosea. Rich rose at base, tinting upwards into creamy white.

Chas. Henderson. Very large; brilliant red.

Grandale. Foliage dark; flowers bright cherry red.

Florence Vaughan. Rich yellow, spotted with bright red.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Canary yellow, mottled crimson.

Golden Star. Pure yellow; a free bloomer.

Italia. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across; rich flaming scarlet with broad yellow border.

Mad. Crozy. Crimson scarlet bordered with yellow.

Queen Charlotte. Crimson banded with canary yellow.

Rose Unique. Beautiful rose color; a vigorous grower.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

MIXED CANNAS. A splendid mixture of all sorts and colors, 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum. (Elephant's Ears.)

A most effective plant for planting upon lawns and in groups. Of easy culture, but require good soil and plenty of water. Extra large bulb, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. First size bulb, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums. Every season becoming more popular; may be grown either in greenhouse, window-boxes, or out of doors, making elegant decorative plants. Plant out of doors when ground has become warm in a partly shaded situation in well-enriched soil. 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.

DAHLIAS.

Our list of "show Dahlias" includes a wide range of color, from the lightest to the very darkest shade, and are all improved sorts, from which a gorgeous display of the largest blooms may be had. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one resembling most closely the variety ordered.

Unless otherwise noted, 15c. each \$1.25 per doz. If by mail, add 5c. each for postage.

LARGE SHOW DAHLIAS.

A. D. Levoni. Exact color of La France rose.
Arabella. Yellow, tipped with pink and purple.
Bird of Passage. Rose shaded with pink.
Buff Pink. Clear buff, heavily edged with pink.
Crimson King. A fine large crimson; free bloomer.
Electric. Large dazzling crimson scarlet; single.
Golden Bedder. Rich golden yellow; profuse bloomer.
Grand Duke Alexis. Ivory white, shaded with pink; quilled.
Lulu. Orange, tipped and shaded rose and scarlet.
Marguerite. Rosy lilac; deeply quilled; fine for cutting.
Nymphæ. "Water Lily Dahlia." Clear, bright pink shading darker toward the outer petals; flowers large.
Oriental. Bright salmon; single.
Queen of Yellows. Fine pure yellow.
Queen Victoria. Brightest yellow, deeply quilled; large.
Victory. Bright scarlet; a fine flower.

Set of 15 Show Dahlias for \$1.40.

BEDDING OR POMPONE DAHLIAS.

Ariel. Rich, clear orange buff.
Guiding Star. Pure white; edges beautifully fringed.
Mignon. Bright maroon crimson.
Oban. Bright fawn, prettily shaded.

Set of 4 Pomponé Dahlias for 50 cents.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

Clifford W. Bruton. A splendid yellow without a trace of green in the centre. Flowers 4 inches across; 20c. each.
Cochineal. Dazzling crimson scarlet; free flowering.
Henry Patrick. Pure white; a fine flower.
Jno. Bragg. Richest dark velvety maroon.

Set of 4 Cactus Dahlias for 50 cents.

MIXED DAHLIAS. We offer a large assortment of unnamed sorts, comprising every conceivable color and shade. These are first-class in every way, only the colors are not kept separate. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Gladiolas. One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.

Scarlet and Red. 4c. each; doz. 25c.; 100, \$1.75.
White and Light. 4c. each; dozen, 30c.; 100, \$2.00.
Pink Shades. 4c. each; doz. 25c.; 100, \$1.75.
Striped and Variegated. 4c. each; dozen, 30c.; 100, \$2.25.
Yellow. 5c. each; dozen, 40c.; 100, \$3.00.
All Colors Mixed. 3 for 10c.; dozen, 20c.; 100, \$1.50.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Madeira Vine Roots. On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade it affords, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run twenty feet or more.

5c. each; 30c. per dozen; \$2.25 per 100. If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Tuberose Bulbs. Prime favorites, and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberose prefer a strong, rich, warm soil. To ensure perfect development, it requires plenty of heat and water.

ALBINO. A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, making the flowers resemble some species of Jossamine. The color is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. 5c. each; 35c. per dozen.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers.

Large Bulbs. 5c. each; 25c. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

Second Size Bulbs. 2 for 5c.; 20c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl; has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. 5c. each; 35c. per dozen.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed.

The Best of Lawn Grasses for the South. Makes a Beautiful Green Lawn in from Six to Eight Weeks' Time, which, with Proper Care and Attention, will Keep Green all the Year Round.

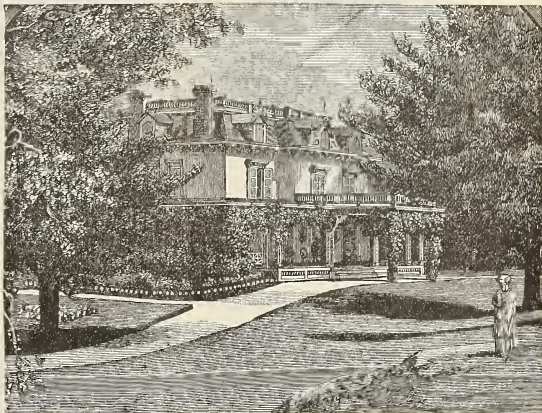
Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish at different seasons of the year, so that a rich, deep green, velvety lawn is constantly maintained. Only the freshest, cleanest and purest Grass Seeds are used, combined in such proportions as years of experience show succeed and do best in our Southern soil and climate. Price per qt., 25c. If by mail, 30c. Peck (5 lbs.) \$1.25; bushel (20 lbs.), \$4.00 per 100 lbs., \$18.00.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS.

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasturage purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not as fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. 25c. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1; bushel of 20 lbs., \$3.50.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.

This is indispensable for making and sustaining fine lawns, and will rapidly cause the grass to become a beautiful green color. It can be applied when making a new lawn, or as a top-dressing for an old lawn. When making a new lawn apply 800 lbs. per acre, or 8 lbs. for a lot 12x25 (300) feet. Rake well into the soil before the seed is sown. As a top-dressing for an old lawn, sow 500 lbs. per acre, or 5 lbs. per 300 square feet. Per 5-lb. box, 30c.; 10-lb. bag, 50c.; 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.75; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.



SOWING, MAKING AND PRESERVING THE LAWN.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. To have a successful lawn, the ground must be rich, or must be made so, to start with, and if the soil is poor, it should have a liberal application of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** and well-rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil. Do not use fresh manure, as the weeds and hay-seeds, which are in all manures, would germinate and fill the lawn with coarse grasses and weeds. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed and the soil raked as smooth as possible.

SOWING THE SEED. Thick seeding always gives the best results. Lawn grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of 50 to 75 lbs. to the acre; or, for small yards, one quart to every 300 square feet (12x25 feet). The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and afterwards, provided the soil is not wet, rolled or made firm by batting down with the back of the spade. Lawn Grass can be successfully sown any time after the first of September and up to the middle of April. If it is sown in open weather during the winter it will do well, but it will be a little longer in germinating.

CARE OF LAWNS AFTERWARD. While the grass is young, and even when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawns. If a watchful oversight is kept at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife or pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow. All lawns should be regularly and carefully cut during the growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass, and causing bare spots to appear. Care should also be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one-and-a-half to two inches is close enough. Where possible, lawns should be well watered during hot, dry spells in summer, late in the evening—never in the middle of the day or in the morning. Care should be taken to give plenty of water. **Great benefit will also be derived by running a roller over the lawn once a week all through the growing season.** This forces the roots of the grass to strike out afresh, taking a deeper hold on the soil, enabling the grass to withstand dry weather better, and improving the appearance of the lawn very much. It is best every fall or early in the spring to rake the lawn over very roughly and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also a top-dressing of **Wood's Lawn Enricher** at the rate of about 5 lbs. to 300 square feet.

T. W. WOOD & SONS HIGH-GRADE FARM SEEDS

Our business in Farm Seeds is to-day one of the largest in the country, a result due to the fact that **quality has always been our first consideration.** On the back page of our Catalogue we give a birds eye view of our Main street store and offices and Fourteenth street warehouses. In addition to these three buildings shown in the engraving, we also have two branch retail stores, one at each Market, and also another large storage warehouse which we use during our busy seasons. We have all modern improvements for the proper handling of our business, and have altogether an equipment for the conduct of the seed business which is unsurpassed anywhere.

"TRADE-MARK BRAND."

In farm seeds our highest grade seeds are known and sent out as **Wood's Trade-Mark Brand**, with our trade-mark label or brand on each package.

Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand appearing upon a bag, barrel, or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade seeds obtainable. This brand will not be used upon the ordinary commercial grades of seeds known as Choice and Prime, which we sell in large quantities. There are, of course, lower grades of field seeds (Grass and Clover seeds principally) handled by other dealers than Choice and Prime, such as "Good," "Fair," etc.; but it would be poor economy to purchase these low grades under any circumstances or at any price. Low grades of seeds mean either a low percentage of germination, frequently as low as thirty or forty per cent., or it means that the seeds are mixed or contain objectionable weed seeds. Farmers will always find that it is the cheapest and true economy to purchase the highest grade seeds obtainable, and this they can always rely upon by purchasing **Wood's Trade-Mark Brand.**

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, SEED POTATOES, and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this is printed. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

Canada Field Peas.

Canada Field Peas are entirely different from the Cow Peas, requiring to be sown during the winter and early spring, and making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. They are increasing in popularity, usually making a most satisfactory and large yielding early forage crop. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February, or March, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre by themselves, or, sown with oats, one bushel of the Peas and three-quarters of a bushel of Winter or Rust-Proof Oats per acre. Sowing with oats is of decided advantage, as the oats help to hold up the peas off the ground, enabling them to make better growth, and as they both mature together, they make splendid food, which cures admirably as hay or dried forage, which is greatly relished and is most nutritious for all farm animals. This crop also makes a good soil improver when turned under like Cow Peas or Crimson Clover. The price fluctuates. Price, about \$1.15 per bushel; cotton sacks holding two bushels each, 15c. each extra. We will quote



Canada Field Peas.

prices at any time upon request, or we will always fill orders at lowest existing prices at the time received.



SEED OATS.

Garton's Tartar King Oats.

For illustration and full description of this splendid new spring oat, see page 5. Yields of this oat have been reported as high as 132 bushels per acre, and in England, where it originated, extensive field tests have proven it to be "**first in yield, first in earliness, first in strength of straw, and first in quality and size of grain.**" Price, 10c. per trial package, postpaid; 20c. per lb.; 60c. per peck (eight pounds); \$2.00 per bushel (32 lbs.); in 5 bushel lots and over, \$1.75 per bushel.

Virginia Grey Winter, or Turf Oats.

These oats are rapidly making a name and fame for themselves all over the Southern and Middle States. Wherever sown they soon become the principal variety of oats grown. They have long been in high favor in this section; so much so that there are easily ten times as many of the Virginia Grey Winter Oats sown as of any other sort.

For Spring Seeding.—These succeed splendidly, and make surer crop and larger yield than Spring Oats, provided they are put in early, before the middle of March. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price **Trade Mark Brand**, 90c. per bushel. In 10 bushel lots and over, 85c. per bushel. **Choice quality**, 80c. per bushel. In 10 bushel lots and over, 78c. per bushel.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.

We have pleasure this season in offering an extra fine quality of these popular oats, grown in the best oat-raising country in Texas; they are heavy, bright, and clean, and altogether a beautiful sample. Rust-Proof Oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on light sandy soils of the coast regions. They are usually sown from September through March, although the favorite time for putting them in usually is October to February. Rust-Proof Oats are also preferred for low grounds, or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine, heavy grain. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Texas grown **Trade Mark Brand**, best and cleanest quality, 55c. per bushel; 10 bushel lots and over, 50c. per bushel. We can also supply **Choice quality**, Southern grown Rust-Proof Oats at about 45c. per bushel. Bags included. Shall take pleasure in quoting price at any time.

Black Spring Oats.

These are usually considered to be the heaviest yielding of Spring Oats. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand**, 50c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality Black Spring Oats, 45c. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

White Spring Oats.

Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre in February, March or April, the earlier the better. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 50c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality White Spring Oats, about 45c. per bus., bags included. Special prices on large lots.

BARLEY.

This makes a very large and profitable yield of grain, and should be much more largely sown than at present. It also makes excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage, and is largely used in some sections in the South in preference to rye for this purpose, as it makes larger and more dense foliage, and is a stronger and more nutritious food. It can be constantly grazed throughout the winter and early spring, and will be ready to cut for grain two weeks ahead of wheat. The grain makes fine feed for stock and poultry. Principally recommended for fall seeding, although it gives satisfactory results in some sections when sown in the spring. From one-and-a-half to two bushels should be sown to the acre. Price, 90c. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

RYE.

This crop is very largely used all over the South for winter pasturage, early green feed, and for green manuring, as well as for grain; can be successfully sown as early as July and as late as December. Is also sown in the spring for grazing. Sow one-and-a-half to two bushels per acre. Present price is 75c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

SEED WHEAT.

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheats and other seeds for fall sowing, which we shall take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.



*Virginia Grey Winter,
or Turf Oats.*

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

The Grasses and Clovers are the Surest Basis for Permanent Prosperity on the Farm.

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS have attained the highest reputation for purity, cleanliness, and germinating qualities, causing our business in same to become one of the largest in the country. Selling these seeds in large quantities that we do, also enables us to supply same at the lowest possible prices for the best quality seeds.

FLUCTUATION IN PRICES.

The prices of Grasses and Clover seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices quoted in this Catalogue are prices ruling at the time this Catalogue is issued. Will take pleasure in quoting lowest prices on any seeds desired at any time, or will fill our customers' orders at as low prices as is possible for first-class seed.

CULTURAL INFORMATION.

The information that we give is especially full and complete, and all interested in grass culture will appreciate the help that this gives in securing good stands and growing grass and clover crops successfully. The description of the different varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be attained.

SOILS ADAPTED TO GRASS.

Almost without exception, nearly all of the lands throughout the South are capable of being sown satisfactorily and profitably in grasses. Even the light and very sandy soils of the coast regions will produce grasses satisfactorily, provided the proper kinds are sown. Johnson Grass and Bermuda Grass will succeed and grow in very light, sandy soils, while Red Top, Orchard Grass and Tall Meadow Oat Grass will do very well indeed on light loamy soils, as well as on heavier soils, both for hay and pasturage. For heavier soils, such as river bottoms and in mountainous districts grasses like Timothy, Meadow Fescue and Kentucky Blue Grass give excellent results. The sowing of grasses in mixtures gives very much larger yields and better results than sowing one or two grasses alone. Full information as to the best combinations of grasses and clovers for different soils will be found on page 62. Clovers will succeed and do well on almost any class of soils throughout the South, the Crimson Clover succeeding and doing best on the light or sandy soils, while Red Clover gives better results on heavier soils or in mountainous districts. Land that is poor or deficient in vegetable matter can easily be brought up to a condition to seed in grass by the use of stable manure or fertilizing or soil-improving crops, such as Cow Peas, Crimson Clover, or Red Clover, the ploughing under of which does so much to improve the fertility and condition of soils.

TIME OF SEEDING, PREPARING OF THE SOIL, ETC.

Land that is intended for grass should be ploughed some time previous to seeding, and should be harrowed over at frequent intervals (in hot, dry weather is best), not only to kill any weeds that may be in the soil, but also to give as finely pulverized a seed bed as possible. It is most important that the land be clean and of good tilth when the grass seed is sown. The soil should be lightly harrowed immediately before sowing, and after sowing, the seed should be covered with a very light harrow, or a brush-drawn harrow is probably best. Rolling the ground after seeding is also of decided benefit, provided the soil is not wet. The best time for seeding grass in the spring is from the latter part of February to the middle of April. In the fall, the seedings should be made during September and October. In the Piedmont district of the South, and in mountainous districts, some farmers have secured very successful stands of grasses by seeding at the last working of corn. **The best results are obtained by sowing grass seed alone**, and not with a grain crop, although it gives very good results when sown with a light seeding of grain, especially in the spring. The quantities of seed to be sown to the acre are given under descriptions of different varieties of grass. In sowing, it is best to mark off the land in such width as can be conveniently sown, dividing the seed for such portion, sowing one-half in going one way over that portion of the land, then returning the same way sowing the other half, so that it is spread uniformly all over the field. It is important that grass seeds be covered carefully to a depth of not more than a half inch. Clover and some of the larger seeds will germinate and grow at the depth of an inch.



ORCHARD GRASS.

One of the most valuable hay pasturage grasses for this section. Does well on nearly all soils. (See page 57.)

CARE OF PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

Land used for pasture yields more nourishment than where the grass is mowed off. Young shoots are more nourishing and digestible than the dry grass. Care should be used, both in pastures and meadows, never to graze or cut grass too close. Especially should this be the case in dry spells in the summer.

There is great injury from this cause. Cattle, and sheep especially, should not be put on the grass too early in the spring. It is preferable to mow grass the first season, instead of pasturing. With careful management and judicious manuring, meadows and pastures will last for years and yield double the quantity of feed. The droppings from animals grazing on the grass will help considerably to keep up the productiveness, but it will be found beneficial to supplement this with an occasional top-dressing, at least every two years, of Wood's Pure Animal Bone Meal, or our Grain and Grass Fertilizer, at the rate of about 300 pounds per acre. A top-dressing of Land Plaster, at the rate of 150 pounds per acre, applied early in the spring, is also of decided benefit. Grass for hay should always be cut before the seed ripens, otherwise it not only makes an inferior quality of hay, but also takes much more strength from the ground.

ROLL YOUR GRASS LANDS.

Rolling both hay and grazing fields with a heavy roller at frequent intervals throughout the year is of decided benefit, as it causes the grass roots to strike deeper, thus making a better growth of grass, and, at the same time, it enables the grass to withstand droughts much better than when not so rolled. We strongly recommend our customers to practice this rolling more frequently, and they will find the results eminently satisfactory. The best time to roll hay fields is immediately after cutting, and also early in the spring, before the grass gets a good start.

WOOD'S TRADE-MARK BRAND GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

We call special attention to the information on page 53 about Wood's Trade-Mark Brand seeds, which are always the best that can be procured.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

One of the most valuable hay and pasture grasses in cultivation, and it is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than on any other grass on light, medium or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the re-



TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

Unquestionably one of the very best hay and pasture grasses grown for the Southern States.

Read what experienced farmers say about this grass:

ROCKINGHAM CO., VA.,—I have been growing Tall Meadow Oat Grass for thirty years, and find it far superior to Orchard Grass. It produces more leafage, has softer straw, quicker growth, and will sod poor land much quicker than Orchard Grass. J. B. BURNER.

AIDEMARLE CO., VA.,—The Tall Meadow Oat Grass is essentially the grass to sow for grazing. At this writing it is affording my stock a fine, full pasture. WM. MANN.

turms from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreages each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the fall or spring. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown are one bushel (eleven pounds) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (fourteen pounds) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of four pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Price (January 1st), Trade Mark Brand seed, \$1.30 per bushel; choice seed, \$1.20 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.

ORCHARD GRASS. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.)

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the Middle and Southern States, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on upland, loamy or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and one-half bushels of Orchard and seven pounds of Clover are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price, January 1st, of our **Trade Mark Brand**: Per lb. 15c.; per bus. of 14 lbs., \$1.50; choice seed, \$1.40 per bushel. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

**RED TOP OR HERD'S GRASS.**

The most reliable pasturage grass grown, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS. (*Agrostis Vulgaris*.)

This grass makes excellent pasturage and good crop of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very good results on light soils and the very best results on heavier, moist, or low ground soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. The grades of the seed usually sold are the grade in the chaff, known as "Prime," and the "Fancy Clean" seed, which is the seed cleaned from the chaff and all impurities. We would strongly advise our customers to sow the Fancy Clean seed in preference to the Prime, or the seed in the chaff, as it will give much better and more satisfactory results. Our **Trade Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned from impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Red Top as usually sold. It requires about 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean seed, or 3 to 5 bushels of the Prime seed in the chaff. When sowing with Timothy, sow five pounds of the Fancy Clean seed and eight pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the fall or spring. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** Fancy seed 12c. per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$11.00. Prices in quantity quoted upon application. Prime Red Top, in the chaff, about 30c. per bushel of 10 pounds.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. (*Poa Pratensis*.)

An excellent pasturage and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter, and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasturage when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasturage. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. **Trade-Mark Brand**, Fancy Clean seed, per lb. 20c.; per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.

MEADOW, FESCUE, RANDALL, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. (*Festuca Pratensis*.) This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes a very good hay and pasture grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasturage, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee, and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasture and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasture and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasturage. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand** of the seed, about \$2.00 per bushel (14 lbs.).

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. (*Lolium Perene*.) A quick-growing, very early-maturing grass, best adapted to strong, rich, moist, clay soils, on which soils it will last several years. It furnishes good grazing and hay, but as it does not root very deeply, does not stand drought so well as some other grasses; does very well in mixture with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. When sown by itself, sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12c.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$1.00.

POA COMPRESSA. (Also called Native and Canada Blue Grass.) Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasture grass in the South. Our own experience with it has not been uniformly satisfactory, and, while it may give good results in mixtures, we would recommend to our customers in sections where it is untried and unknown to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it extensively. Per bushel of 14 lbs., \$1.25.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL. A valuable pasture grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hill-sides. (See Special Mixtures, page 63.) Per lb. 35c.

CREEPING BENT GRASS. (*Agrostis Stolonifera.*) This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, page 63.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way. Per lb. 20c.

MEADOW FOXTAIL. (*Alopecurus Pratensis.*) Fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixture, page 63.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25c.

TIMOTHY. (*Phleum Pratense.*) This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loams, lowlands, or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly as well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of as much value for pasturage as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one-and-a-half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it both for hay and pasturage. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasturage. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 lbs.) to the acre, or with clover, eight pounds of Timothy and six pounds of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, four pounds clover, four pounds Fancy Red Top, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasturage, on good loamy, clay, or low ground soils. Present price; Our Trade Mark Brand, about \$2.50 per bush.; Choice Timothy seed, about \$2.40 per bus. of 45 lbs.



TIMOTHY.

One of the most popular hay grasses grown, especially adapted for loose loamy or low ground soils.

RED FESCUE. (*Festuca Rubra.*) Valuable hay and pasturage grass, especially for permanent mixtures. It has creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as wire-grass. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself; it is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See our Special Mixtures, on page 63.) Per lb. 20c.; per bus. (14 lbs.) \$2.00.

SHEEP FESCUE. (*Festuca Ovina.*) Is a densely tufted perennial grass for dry, sandy and rocky soil where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms a dense, short tuft, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds, where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for all cattle, especially sheep. Specially recommended for pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, page 63.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bushel of 14 lbs., \$2.00.

HARD FESCUE. (*Festuca Duriuscula.*) This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high; a great pasture grass; valuable in mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, page 63. Per bushel (14 lbs.) \$2.00.)

WOOD MEADOW GRASS. An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is specially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasturage mixtures. (See Special Mixture, page 62.) Per lb. 35c.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS. (*Poa Trivialis.*) A valuable grass to cultivate in moist, sheltered soils, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses, and sheep. (See Special Mixtures, page 63.) Per lb. 35c.

OCONEE Co., S. C., April 24, 1900.—The grass recently purchased from you has been sown and is up; the finest stand I have ever seen. I shall take pleasure in referring my friends to your address.

ST. JOHN COURTENAY.

WARREN Co., N. C., April 27, 1900.—We have found all the seed purchased from you highly satisfactory, especially the Crimson Clover, which we are now cutting, and have an enormous yield.

RISON BROS.

GRANTVILLE Co., N. C., March 5, 1900.—Please quote me your price on Virginia Gray Winter Oats. We have used them, and they are splendid oats.

THAD. PARHAM.

HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS. (*Bromus Inermis*.) Comparatively a new grass in this country, but in Hungary, Europe, its principal home. It is the chief meadow grass of the sandy moorlands. It grows coarse, resembling Orchard Grass; prefers light, dry soil. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom sedge, hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. In our tests of this grass it does not prove equal to either Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. (See Special Mixtures, page 63.) Sow at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre, when sown by itself, either in the spring or fall. Per lb. 20c.; bush. of 14 lbs. about \$2.50.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. Recommended principally for fall seeding. One of the most valuable grasses for the South, especially suited for good, rich soil and low ground. Makes several cuttings of most nutritious hay the following season from seed sown in the fall. We have received reports from our customers of enormous yields of this most excellent and nutritious grass, and it has given particularly satisfactory and successful results in Virginia and North Carolina. Italian Rye Grass is an annual, and should be sown every year, at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. It can be sown during August, September or October. It should be mown as early as the blossoms appear, or the hay will not be so good, and it can be cut every month from early spring if the soil and weather are suitable. If sown on rich bottom land, it will not be injured by overflows. We hope our agricultural friends will give more attention to this very valuable grass. There is a great deal of Rye Grass sold for Italian which is not true Italian. The seed we have been supplying has given most excellent results. Per lb. 15c.; per bush- (14 lbs.) \$1.00.

PASPALUM DILATATUM. The Paspalums have long been recognized as the most valuable Southern grasses. The difficulty heretofore has been to procure the seed of same. We have succeeded in securing a limited quantity of the variety *Paspalum Dilatatum*, which, according to all reports, is one of the most valuable grasses that can be sown in the South, especially in the Gulf States. It is also particularly valuable for the eastern portion of the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia South.

Prof. F. Lamson-Scribner, the Agrostologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"It is considered an excellent pasture grass, and, when well established, endures seasons of excessive drought without injury. It is particularly valuable as furnishing excellent late summer and autumn feed, during which season it makes its principal growth."

Prof. W. L. Hutchinson, Director of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, says regarding this grass:

"The *Paspalum Dilatatum*, or Big Water Grass, is the best variety with us. For wet places and low, marshy lands this is one of the best grasses we have, and, strange to say, where we have some of it on the hills, it apparently stands and grows better than any of the other grasses."

Other reports from farmers who have grown this grass are as follows:

"*Paspalum Dilatatum* has proven itself worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it. Its great vitality and wonderful fodder-producing powers, as well as rapid propagation, are thoroughly convincing of its great value to the dairy farmer. It would be impossible for me to overestimate its value."

"*Paspalum Dilatatum* is probably the best fodder or pasture grass yet introduced, resisting both heat and cold, and yielding enormously. It is much liked by cattle, and is shown by analysis to be of excellent quality."

The best time for seeding is in the months of March, April and May, so as to catch the spring or summer rains. Sown at the rate of five to eight pounds per acre on well-prepared land, it will soon present a thick, well-set pasture. Price, \$1.75 per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, \$1.50 per lb. Large trial package, 25c., postpaid.



HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS.

One of the best hay and pasture grasses for poor dry and sandy soils.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of Grain, Clover Seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from four to six acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.

BERMUDA GRASS.

One of the Most Valuable Southern Pasture Grasses.

This is a most valuable perennial pasture grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay on rich soils in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and, in some sections of the South, is the only pasture grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasture grass. It will furnish more summer pasture during hot dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply ploughed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. Fine crops of Cow Peas, Corn, and Wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sods that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable permanent pasture grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown in March or April, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Price of seed, 75c. per lb. Special price on large lots.

JOHNSON GRASS

Makes Very Large Yields of Hay or Forage.

This is a most valuable crop for the South; it is not properly a grass, but is really a perennial sorghum. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage, which, when young and tender, is relished by stock, and makes a large yielding crop of either permanent pasture or hay; but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to eradicate it from the soil when it once gets a hold. It should also be cut just as the seed head is making its appearance, before it flowers. If this is done there is no difficulty in confining it to the fields where it is sown, cut in the way above indicated. If the seed is allowed to form, it not only does not make as good a quality of feed, but the seed being scattered by the droppings of animals, it is likely to appear in cultivated fields and places where it is not wanted. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to Timothy hay, and when carefully handled it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmer can grow. Sow at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Thick seeding (one and-a-half bushels to the acre) is best, as it produces a finer stalk, which, when well cured, will be eaten up clean by stock, while thin seeding has a tendency to make the stalks coarser and not so good for feed. Besides, a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvest. Per bushel (24 lbs.) about \$1.75. Special price on large lots.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A very quick-growing variety of Rape, which makes excellent grazing for sheep; likewise the leaves make very good salad cooked for the table. It can be sown at any season of the year, but is not quite so satisfactory to use in midsummer as the cooler months of the year. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre and raked in, or in drills fifteen inches apart, when four or five pounds will be sufficient. It will be ready to use eight weeks from sowing if the weather is suitable. It is hardy, and will stand any amount of cold. After it has been grazed it will soon be ready again if the sheep are not kept on it too long so as to eat the buds off the stalks. This will be found a cheap, effective food. Price, 12c. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.; or in 100-lb. lots and over, 7c. per lb.

BEGGAR WEED. (*Desmodium Molle.*)

Highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens; vigorous growth, two to five feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasture; nutritive value compares favorably with red clover, cow peas, etc.

"On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense; two to four feet high, sometimes seven feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious."

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills three feet apart, three or four pounds per acre, or broadcast ten to twelve pounds per acre. Cover one to two inches. When two feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. May be pastured freely in late summer and fall. Price, per lb. 40c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURAGE MIXTURE.

Composed of Best Grazing Varieties of Oats, Rye, Barley and Wheat. Furnishes a Large Yield of Continuous Grazing during the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer.

For winter, spring, and early summer pasture, this is unsurpassed. It is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, and winter turf oats, mixed in proper proportions to give the best results, and will make the quickest and most satisfactory winter, spring, and early summer pasture that can be put in. Farmers who have not tried this grain mixture will be surprised at the large amount of rich, nutritious pasture that it will furnish and the length of time it can be grazed. It should be sown at the rate of two bushels per acre at any time in August, September or October. Price, 90c. per bushel; or in 5-bushel lots and over, 85c. per bushel, bags included.

CLOVER SEED.

In purchasing Clover Seed, always buy the best quality it is possible to procure, as, although the price may seem high, it is much cheaper than buying a poor quality at a low price. The low-priced seeds are usually badly cleaned, of poor germination, and very often contain mixtures of weed seeds and seeds of other cultivated plants. It is often the case that a farmer will buy low grade clover seed, intending only to use it for green manuring, and not caring whether there is a small proportion of weed seed in it or not. The weeds, however, fall far short of the clover in valuation for this crop. It can very readily be seen that if the best sample of clover, selling at 12 cts. per pound, germinates ninety-eight per cent., it is cheaper to buy this than a secondary grade at 10 cts. per pound, having only seventy-five per cent. of germinating clover in the sample. We therefore would advise all farmers to purchase our **Trade Mark Brand** seed, particularly in Clover.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA CLOVER. We wish we could impress upon every one of our customers the great value of this crop, particularly as a crop to depend upon during our summer droughts. Its roots penetrate the subsoil to a considerable depth, and it will ordinarily easily furnish four or five cuttings a year. It grows during dry weather better than any crop we know of, and any farmer who has ever seen the difference in yield and appearance between a field of Alfalfa and a field of ordinary Clover or Grass during a period of drought would never be without this valuable drought-resisting crop. Its beautiful green and growing appearance during droughts, when everything else appears dry and brown, is due to its deep-rooting propensities, and when sown on soils with a gravelly or light subsoil which its roots can penetrate, it will outyield any other grass or clover crop when it once gets well established. The chief difficulty with this, as with other clovers, is in getting a good stand, and it is absolutely necessary to give good, clean preparation, following out the plan we outline in "Time of Seeding, Preparation," etc., on page 55. Give a little extra care in the preparation of the soil for this crop, and you will have a continuous yielding crop lasting for years. This will give several



LUCERNE, or ALFALFA CLOVER.

cuttings each year of most nutritious feed, relished by all kinds of stock, either green or dry. Another prime requisite to secure a good growth and stand is to have the freshest seed, free from dodder and other objectionable weed seeds with which the crop is sometimes infested. This we supply under our **Trade Mark Brand** Alfalfa seed, and quote same at 15c. per lb.; \$7.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Sow in March or April at the rate of 20 pounds per acre, either broadcast or in drills. Sowing in drills fifteen inches apart is preferable. This will allow of running a cultivator to keep down the weeds until the Alfalfa gets a good start, after which the Alfalfa is abundantly able to take care of itself.

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) One of the most valuable of farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay and as an improver of the soil. Red Clover on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality of feed. Like other leguminous plants, Red Clover draws largely for its sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; its roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. In some sections of the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in Red Clover. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmers' best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to worn-out lands.



RED CLOVER.

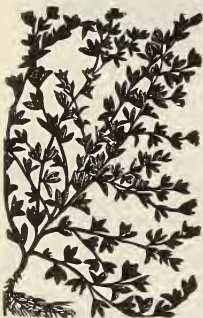
It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be used in a rotation of crops, and not grown successively on the same fields. A top-dressing of 200 pounds of land plaster to the acre on clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully. Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. September and March are the best months for seeding clover. When sown by itself, sown ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of clover with one-and-a-half to two bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. Price of our **Trade Mark Brand Red Clover Seed**, choicest and cleanest quality, about \$7.00 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$6.75 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense*.) This is a selection of the Red Clover, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures about the same time. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price fluctuates. Present price of our **Trade Mark Brand** is \$7.00 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$6.75 per bushel.

ALSIKE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Makes a good pasture on stiff, moist soils, but its chief value is for hay. It will stand any amount of cold, but does not like too much heat, hence it is more suited to the alluvial valleys of our mountains than to the coast region of the Southern and Southwestern States. As Alsike Clover flowers later than Red Clover, it is more suitable to sow with Timothy. Price of **Trade Mark Brand** seed, per lb. 18c.; bushel, about \$9.00.

WHITE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Repens*.) This variety does well in almost any kind of soil, but prefers moist situations. It will thrive better on land containing iron than any other kind of clover. It is largely used in lawn and pasture mixtures. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. Price, 20c. per lb., 5-lb lots and over, 18c. per lb. Bushel prices on application.

BURR CLOVER. Recommended for fall seeding only. Full information in our Fall Catalogue. Price about \$2.50 per bushel.



JAPAN CLOVER.

JAPAN CLOVER. (*Lespedeza Striata*.) Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hills from washing, even coming in to fill the washes." Experience with this forage plant in Virginia confirms its value for the poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch-banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedge etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom-sedge and wire grass. It is best not to graze it the first season too early, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clovers, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent nutritious pasture. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Per lb. 25c.; bushel of 25 lbs. \$4.50.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER. Recommended for fall seeding only in this section, although spring seedings do fairly well in some sections of the country. In the South this seed should be sown during the months of August, September, and October. In the North, July or August is the better time. This crop is valuable for winter grazing and feeding purposes. It also prevents winter leaching of the land and improves the condition and productiveness of the land. The Crimson Clover takes much nitrogen from the air, directly or indirectly. Now, if Crimson Clover is plowed under in the spring, this great supply of nitrogen and other sources of vegetable matter in the clover are added to the soil. By thus plowing under, no farmer need ever spend a cent for nitrogen; he would only have to buy potash and phosphoric acid as a fertilizer. The fact that Crimson Clover can be sown after the early crops have been removed, and plowed under in time for planting the regular crop the following spring, makes it indispensable wherever the soil requires fertilizers or humus. Sow at the rate of 15 lbs. to the acre. Price of new crop **Trade Mark Brand**, January 1st, \$5.00 per bushel. Price fluctuates.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER. This is identical in appearance with the Early Crimson or Scarlet Clover, except it is three weeks later in maturing, and has a beautiful white flower instead of a crimson flower, and on this account it furnishes more and later grazing. This White Crimson is not as generally grown as the Early Crimson, but those who have grown it are very much pleased with it, and from present indications it is sure to grow in public favor. Time of seeding, quantity per acre, etc., same as the Early Crimson. Price, 10c. per lb.; \$5.50 per bushel.

WOOD'S CELEBRATED GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

Mixtures for Hay.

Mixtures for Pastures.

Special Mixtures for any Soil or Purpose.

The advantages of sowing grasses and clover seeds in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent all through the South. We were the pioneers in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been exceedingly satisfactory, and we are constantly in receipt of letters from same expressing their satisfaction from sowing the combinations of grasses and clover seed as recommended by us.

The special mixtures which we offer are the results of many years of experience and careful experiment, and we are constantly benefiting by our experience in improving the combinations of the different mixtures offered, as the grasses prove more successful in different mixtures on various soils. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will cheerfully take pleasure in advising them as to their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and use for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situation for which they are recommended.

In all of our grass mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration. The quantity handled enables us to give our customers the benefit of a very low price, even lower than if they purchased the seed separately.

We give below the kind of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5, For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 1.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail,
Hard Fescue,
Sheep Fescue,

Meadow Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Hungarian Brome Grass,
White Clover,
Red Clover,
Poa Compressa.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 2.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Poa Compressa,

Orchard Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Fancy Red Top,

Italian Rye Grass,
Red Fescue,
Red Clover,
White Clover.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb. \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 3.—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Italian Rye Grass,

Meadow Fescue,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Alsike Clover,
Red Clover,

White Clover,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Creeping Bent.

Sow 35 or 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb., \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 4.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,
Timothy,

Orchard Grass,
Alsike Clover,
Wood Meadow Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Fancy Red Top,

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass.
Italian Rye Grass,
Mammoth Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass.

Sow 30 or 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb., \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 5.—For Wet Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Italian Rye Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,

Meadow Fescue,
Timothy,
Alsike Clover,
Creeping Bent Grass,

Wood Meadow Grass,
Mammoth Clover,
Sheep Fescue.

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

Nos. 6 to 9, For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 6.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Orchard Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Red Fescue,

Perennial Rye Grass,
Hungarian Brome Grass,
Red Clover,

Fancy Red Top,
Meadow Fescue.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 7.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Meadow Fescue,

Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,

Red Fescue
Red Clover.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 8.—For Heavy Loam or Clay.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

Fancy Red Top,
Red Clover,
Timothy.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 9.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Fancy Red Top,
Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass,

Meadow Fescue,
Sapling Clover,

Alsike Clover,
Rough Stalked Meadow.

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURE No. 10.—For Good Loam Soil, Shaded with Trees.

FOR PASTURE OR HAY. Composed of the following grasses:

Wood Meadow Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Hard Fescue,
Meadow Foxtail,

Rough Stalked Meadow,
White Clover,
Italian Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Fescue,

Fancy Red Top,
Red Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail.

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, per lb. 14c.; \$12.50 per 100 lbs.



Photograph of a Field Near Richmond Sown with Wood's Grass Seeds.

SEED CORN--White Field Varieties.

Our Virginia grown seed corn gives the very best and most satisfactory results all through the South, succeeding and giving much better and more satisfactory yields than corn grown in the North and West. We are constantly receiving large numbers of voluntary testimonials from our customers, testifying to the fine results from planting our seed corns, and our sales have increased to a very large extent all throughout the South. We do not believe that in the history of the seed trade there was ever offered a better selection of the varieties of corn adapted to the South than we offer in the following list. All of them have been thoroughly tested, and can be recommended and planted with confidence.

WHITE MAJESTIC CORN.

This splendid white corn originated in the eastern portion of this State, and has proved one of the best yielding white corns grown. It nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large sized, and always fills out well to the end of the ear. It makes a large growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop corn on upland or light soils, this is one of the best and most productive varieties in cultivation. It produces a stalk eight to ten feet high. Price: Large size trial package, 10c.; per qt., 20c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.

WHITE SHEEP TOOTH CORN. The distinguishing features of this variety of corn are its long, deep, sheep-tooth like grain, small cob, and making a very heavy yield of shelled corn. It is a most desirable variety for roasting-ear purposes, and very popular as a field corn, being especially adapted to loamy or upland soils. We can supply this both on ears and shelled. Price: Large size trial package, 10c.; per qt. 20c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2; doz. ears, 30c.

HOLT'S STRAWBERRY CORN. This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from ten to twelve inches in length and from fourteen to sixteen rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appears in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. We unhesitatingly recommend this corn to our customers as one of the most satisfactory and largest yielding field corns in cultivation. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c., bushel, \$1.50; two bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN. This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on 15 acres, or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.40. Two bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel.

HICKORY KING. One of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, especially for high land, and is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

GASTON CO. N. C. Nov. 20, 1898.—We have used your seed for several years; are very much pleased with them. S. W. BRADLEY.

AMELIA CO., VA. March 19, 1900.—I think your seeds the best in use. I never saw seed come up better in my life. W. H. COSBY.

FAIRFIELD CO., S. C. May 1900.—I never had such a field of clover (Crimson) as from the seeds I bought from you last fall, so thought I would try your corn and toosine this year. Hope they will prove as satisfactory as the clover.

MRS. S. G. MARTIN.



White Majestic Corn.

SEED-CORN.—Continued.

IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE. This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large-sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about eight feet in height; ear sets four to five feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for replanting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting-ears. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

GENTRY EARLY MARKET. A very early, good sized variety, making a flinty white corn. It is very hardy, and can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the summer, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It not only makes a splendid field corn, but is a fine early market variety to sell for green corn, and superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of, especially for light land. It has a small stalk, grows seven to ten feet high, and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c., peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC. This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama experiment stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

GIANT BROAD GRAIN. This prolific corn is the largest broad grain corn in cultivation. It is the most salable white variety, makes excellent meal, and produces large crops, especially on low lands. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40.

VIRGINIA WHITE DENT. An old favorite Virginia sort, with a small cob and long, deep grains, making very large yields of fine marketable corn. Also makes fine ensilage corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.20. In two bushel lots and over, \$1.00 per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE CORN. This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, not only to farmers in our own section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 35c.; bush. 90c. In five bush. lots and over, 80c. per bush.

Yellow Varieties of Seed Corn.

Improved Golden Dent. We have sold this corn for a number of years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick-growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob, and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden-yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large-yielding yellow corn, this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.40. In two bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bush.

New White Cap Yellow Dent. This corn has been grown in this section for a number of years, and, from reports from our customers, we believe it to be one of the best corns for poor or medium soils. It is early in maturity, making its crop in from 90 to 100 days, and makes a good-sized ear. It is not one of the largest fodder-growing varieties, but for yield of corn we believe will surpass any other kind on poor or medium soils. The grain is of a light yellow color, and is a most excellent feeding variety. Pkt. 10c.; postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40.

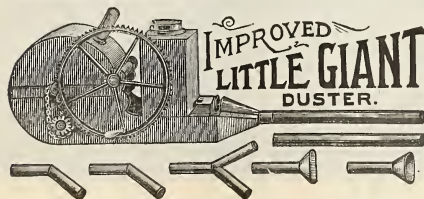
Clark's Mastodon. This corn has been grown very largely in Virginia and other Southern States the past two years with the most satisfactory results, proving itself one of the largest yielding and most profitable field corns in cultivation. It is a dent variety, of strong growth, long grain, small cob, quick to ear and ripen, and one of the most productive of yellow corns. The seed of this variety does not generally please the eye, but the crop always pleases. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40.

Golden Beauty. An old standard large-yielding yellow corn. It is later than the Golden Dent, but makes a larger ear, and is a very popular field variety in some sections. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40.

Improved Leaming. A quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk; is productive. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 14c.; peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.40.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYERS.

Full list will be found on page 76. Special Descriptive Circular about Sprayers and spraying mailed free upon request.



This splendid appliance supplies the demand for a light, strong machine, by which dry insecticides may be distributed uniformly and economically, and may be easily handled without fatigue. The insecticide is applied directly to the plant, and by means of extension tubes, two rows may be dusted at a single operation. It is of very simple construction; no complicated machinery to get out of order. It is supplied with three extension tubes one Y, two elbows, and two distributors, by which the operator may dust either one or two rows, and over or under the plant, as desired. The amount applied is regulated by a plate valve, by opening or closing which the powder may be applied in clouds or may be hardly perceptible. A mechanical agitator keeps up a continuous flow. Weighs only five pounds complete.

Price, \$5.00.

SOJA BEANS.

The Great Drouth-Resisting Forage Crop. Unsurpassed in Nutritive Value for Feeding; also Makes a Splendid Soil Improver.

We give below extracts of letters from our customers, calling attention to some of the principal points of value in the Soja Beans. Experience with this bean the past season fully confirms its great value, both as a forage crop and as a soil-improver. It withstood drouth better than any other forage crop, and seems capable of making its growth in spite of more adverse conditions than any other crop which we have ever grown. In point of nutritive value it is unequalled, and makes, in connection with corn, as a number of our customers state, a "balanced ration" grown upon the farm, saving the farmer from paying out cash for oil meals, bran, etc.

Soja Beans should unquestionably be one of the staple crops with every farmer.

"The richest green food I have ever grown for cattle."

FORSYTH CO., N. C., Nov. 20, 1900.—In feeding value, Soja Beans are far superior to Cow Peas. As a green feed for dairy cattle, I consider them the richest green food I have ever used for cattle. I believe, planted in connection with, or separate from, ensilage corn, and put in silo at the same time, in the proportion of one ton of Soja Beans to two tons of corn, that they would in great measure make "a balanced ration" grown on the farm, which, as you know, is the crying need of the hour in dairy circles.

ELLIOTT WARREN.

"Equal in every way, if not superior, to Cow Peas."

GREENWOOD CO., S. C., Nov. 22, 1900.—I planted a small crop of Soja Beans last spring, and, while we had a very dry summer, and many crops dried up for want of water, the Soja Bean did very well, and I cut them without any loss, just at the proper time, as they became fully matured, and I am of the opinion that they are a profitable crop to raise, both as a soil-improver and as a feed crop. I understand that they contain a large percentage of nitrogen, and, without having given them a thorough test in this respect, I have no doubt they are very fattening, and am sure they are equal in every way, if not superior, to our field, or Cow Peas.

"Soja Beans almost equal to a coat of manure."

HENRY CO., TENN., Nov. 24, 1900.—I plowed in the Soja Beans last year, the whole crop, beans and stalks, after they had been bitten by the frost, and sowed the land in wheat, which made a fine yield. It was almost equal to a coat of manure. In my judgment, they cannot be surpassed by anything for plowing in as a fertilizer.

J. M. HUDSON.

"Better able to resist drouths than any of our forage crops."

ORANGE CO., VA., Dec. 3, 1900.—My Soja Bean crop proved in all respects very satisfactory. It is the third year I have grown the crop. I planted them this year on a poor hillside, with 300 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre, and made an excellent crop, although in the twenty-five years I have lived in Virginia I have never experienced such a drouth. In fact, they were a marvel to all who saw them during the extremely dry weather. I believe them to be better able to resist drouth than any of our forage crops. I seeded them in alternate rows with yellow corn, seeded thickly for fodder late in June, cultivated both crops frequently, shallow, and harvested them together. They cured very nicely, put up in the shocks with the corn, and I am now feeding the fodder and beans to my cows with very satisfactory results. As a feeding crop it is a cheap producer of protein, that is so much needed to balance our corn, and save paying out cash for oil meals and bran. All kinds of stock become very fond of Soja Bean hay, as well as the bean itself.

WM. L. BRADBURY.

"Far better than stock peas, both for feeding and as an improver of the soil."

ISLE OF WIGHT CO., VA., Nov. 20, 1900.—My crop of Soja Beans was the best I ever raised, and I consider them far better than Stock Peas, both for feeding and as an improver of the soil. I have been growing them in a small way for four or five years, and expect to more than double my crop the coming year.

J. W. JORDAN.

When sown broadcast for a forage and soil-improving crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. Sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in the drills with the corn, at the rate of about six quarts to the acre. Or they can be sown by themselves in drills three feet apart, at the rate of one peck per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans put in in this way.

Price, per packet, 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; or in 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.25 per bushel. Price fluctuates. We will quote price upon request at any time.

WHITE NAVY BEANS.

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage; and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Quot., 20c.; peck, 80c.; about \$2.75 per bushel. Special price on large lots.

Lucerne or Alfalfa is one of the most valuable forage plants grown for the South. Lasts for years when once well established, and withstands summer drouths better than any of the Grasses or Clovers. Every farmer should sow it. See page 61 for full information.



Soja Beans.

VELVET BEANS.

The Famous New Forage and Soil Improving Plant.

The popularity of this bean is increasing enormously, and it is now being very generally grown all throughout the South. It makes an enormous growth of feed, greater than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the Cow Pea in yield. The great possibilities of this bean as a land improver and for producing a good crop of forage seem almost unlimited. It is now being thoroughly tested in all the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above the ground until after frost kills them, and to plough them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. The vines and beans also make a most nutritious feed, and we strongly recommend our customers all throughout the South to plant these beans on a large scale, feeling sure that they will be more than satisfied with the results from same. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of one-and-a-half pecks to the acre, in drills five feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vines. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75. In 5 bushel lots and over, \$1.60 per bushel. Bushel price fluctuates.

ATLANTA, FULTON CO., GA., Nov. 29, 1899.—We have the finest turnips that were ever raised in this State from the seed bought of you this summer.
SOUTHERN FARM TOOL COMPANY.



Velvet Beans.

Spring Vetches.

This is much better for spring seeding than the Hairy, or Winter Vetch, as it grows quicker, making a larger growth in the same length of time. The vetches are amongst the most nutritious and valuable of our forage and soil-improving crops, and should be much more largely grown than at present. The Spring Vetches are not as generally grown as the Hairy, or Winter Vetch, but usually yield a very satisfactory crop. Sow from February to middle of April at the rate of 50 pounds per acre, with two to three pecks of Spring, or Rust Proof Oats. Price, 8c. lb. In 10 lb. lots and over, 6c. lb. In 100 lb. lots and over, 5c. per lb.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH.

Hairy Vetch should be sown from July to October, either broadcast or in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of Winter or Rust-Proof Oats. The oats help to hold the Sandvetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth, and making it more easy to harvest and cure same properly. In the North, where Winter and Rust-Proof Oats do not stand the winter well, rye or wheat should be sown with Hairy Vetch. Vetches succeed and give better yields the second and succeeding years if sown on the same land where they were first planted, as the inoculation of the soil tends to a continuous improvement of this crop. Price quoted in Fall Catalogue issued in August, or will quote by letter on request.

Mangel Wurzels for Cattle. These not only furnish a most excellent and nutritious feed for cattle, but also act as an alternative, keeping cattle in a healthy and thriving condition. They should be largely grown by every farmer, and relied on by him as one of the most important winter feeds. Field Carrots are also very desirable, making a large yield of juicy, nutritious feed, giving a change of diet, and containing medicinal qualities which are most beneficial, especially for hogs and cattle which are being fattened for killing. See pages 11 and 14.

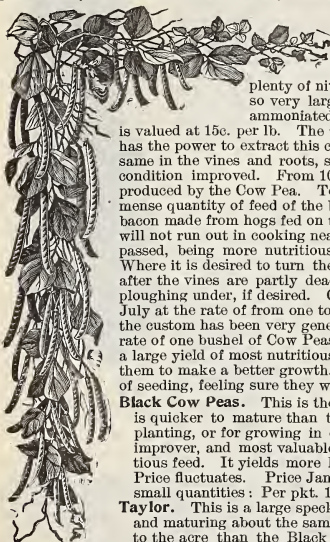


Virginia Tobacco Seed. On pages 35 and 36 we give very full and complete information about tobacco, soils the different kinds are best adapted for, also stating what the different types are adapted for, whether wrappers, fillers, cutters, cigars, etc., and much other useful and valuable information of interest to all tobacco growers. The soils and climate of Virginia are peculiarly adapted to tobacco, and our seed grown here under improved methods possesses the highest vitality and finest qualities.

COW PEAS==The Great Soil Improvers.

Makes Poor Land Rich. Makes Good Land More Productive. Also, Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil even when the Crop is Cut Off.

The Cow Pea crop is very short this year, and indications are that high prices will prevail all through the season. Prices fluctuate, depending on supply and demand. We shall take pleasure in quoting lowest prices at any time desired, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices at time order is received.



Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productivity of our soils than by sowing the Cow Pea. It makes an enormous growth, enabling the farmer to put plenty of nitrogenous vegetable matter into the soil at a small cost, and so very largely enables him to dispense with the use of nitrogenous or ammoniated fertilizers. Nitrogen or ammonia in commercial fertilizers

is valued at 15c. per lb. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than other leguminous crops, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Pea. To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before ploughing under, if desired. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July at the rate of from one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre. During the last few years the custom has been very generally followed of sowing Cow Peas with Kaffir corn, at the rate of one bushel of Cow Peas to one peck of Kaffir corn to the acre. Kaffir corn makes a large yield of most nutritious food, and holds the Cow Peas off the ground, thus enabling them to make a better growth. We strongly recommend that our customers try this plan of seeding, feeling sure they will be well satisfied with the results.

Black Cow Peas. This is the variety most largely grown in this immediate section. It is quicker to mature than the Wonderful or Unknown, and is better adapted for later planting, or for growing in districts further north than Virginia. It is a splendid land improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled peas to the acre than the Wonderful. Price fluctuates. Price January 1st, \$1.40 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 45c.

Taylor. This is a large speckled pea, making a larger growth than the Black Cow Pea, and maturing about the same time. It makes a very much larger yield of shelled peas to the acre than the Black pea, and on account of its superiority, both in this respect and the growth of its forage, is bound to become very popular wherever grown, and when its merits become fully known, we believe that it will supplant, to a very large extent, the popular Black pea. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60.

Wonderful or Unknown. This makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.40 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

Whippoorwill. A favorite early bunch-growing variety, has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Price fluctuates. Price January 1st, \$1.40 per bush. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

Clay Cow Peas. A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Price January 1st, per bushel, \$1.35. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 45c.

Large Black-Eye Peas. The Large Black-Eye Peas are more prolific and bring a higher price than the ordinary Black-eye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Black-eye; they make a profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter, at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the Black and the Wonderful Cow Peas. While, of course, allowing the Peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

Extra Early Black-Eye. This pea matures its crop two to three weeks ahead of the ordinary or Large or Black-Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value for growing for green peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The peas are of medium size, very productive, the best flavored of any of the Cow Peas, and on account of their extreme earliness, are of great value to our market-gardeners. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

MILLET SEED.

German—Choice Southern Grown. Southern grown Millet seed is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western or Northern grown seed. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and that without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. To get these results, however, German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, about \$1.25 per bushel; peck, 40c.

Hungarian. (*Panicum Germanicum.*) For good low ground on rich soil this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritious qualities to Timothy hay. It is very important in procuring Hungarian Millet, to get the true seed, as common Millet resembles it very closely, and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and value of the crop. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price, about \$1.10 per bushel.

Japanese, or Barnyard Millet. We have not tested this new variety, but it comes very highly recommended as an enormous yielding variety, growing from 7 to 9 feet high and yielding two cuttings during the season. Sow in May, June or July at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; 10 lbs. and over, 8c. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 6c. per lb.

PEARL OR CATTAIL MILLET.

Makes a Splendid Continuous Cutting Forage Plant for either Green Feed or Hay. Will Largely Outyield German Millet.

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can commence when it has attained a height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 lbs. of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Per pkt., 5c.; lb. 12c.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 7c. per lb.



German Millet.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop where the land is full of objectionable weeds it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre broadcast in June, July, or early in August.

Japanese. This variety of buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Per peck, 40c.; per bushel, about \$1.00.

Silver Hull. A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality of flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.



Broomcorn, Improved Evergreen.

An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bus. \$1.75.

Price of book, "Broomcorn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing broomcorn, 50c., postpaid.

Sunflower Mammoth Russian.

This makes a very large yield of seed, and is valuable to grow for feed for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat-producing qualities. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

Sorghum and Kaffir Corn==For Forage Crops.

The following extract from the *Rural World*, written by one of its correspondents, gives some idea of the great value of Sorghum and Kaffir Corn for forage crops. The method of seeding, etc., given are those usually followed in the West:

"Sorghum is raised here by the thousands of acres, and is used for feed for all kinds of stock. Horses and cattle will get fat on it, if it is cut before it gets too ripe. It ought to be cut as soon as it begins to head, and sooner if likely to get too tall. Her- in this dry country it is mostly sown with a drill, though some plow it in about three or four inches deep and harrow the ground. I sow one-half bushel per acre. As far east as Missouri, if sown broadcast, it will require three pecks or a bushel per acre on good land. The best time to sow is the last of May or fore part of June. I had in forty acres last summer, and my stock are thriving well on it, although it was too ripe when cut. On the farm adjoining me they had in 300 acres, and another man raised 500 acres. There are over 2,000 head of cattle being wintered on it in my neighborhood.

"I have also raised Kaffir Corn for forage, sowing about three pecks or a bushel to the acre. It makes as fine feed as I ever fed. Cattle and horses will fatten on it without any other grain unless worked hard. Kaffir Corn should be cut as soon as the first heads get in the milk. Both Kaffir Corn and Sorghum should be sown thick enough so that the stalks will not be larger than the finger to make the best feed. I prefer them to corn, as sowed corn is harder to care for; at least that has been my experience.

Yellow Millo Maize. A wonderful branching sorghum, which produces an enormous amount of excellent fodder, and is highly recommended for that purpose. It branches wonderfully after the first cutting. Three or four cuttings can be made during the season from one sowing. Sow ten pounds per acre in drills, or 30 to 40 lbs. per acre if sown broadcast. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bushel (50 lbs.), \$2.50.

Early Amber Sorghum. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of three-quarters to one bushel per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.75.

Early Orange Sorghum. A favorite sorghum in some sections of the South; does not grow quite so tall as Early Amber, but is heavier. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 50c., bushel, \$1.75.

Kaffir Corn. The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with Cow Peas, broadcast, at the rate of about a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of Cow Peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir Corn helps to hold up the Cow Peas off the ground, and thus causes a larger growth of Cow Peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed.

For a forage crop, when sown by itself Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from three-quarters to one bushel per acre. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 10c.; peck, 50c.; bus. (50 lbs.), \$1.75. Special price in quantity.



Teosinte.

TEOSINTE.

A most Valuable and Enormous Yielding Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweet-sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The following extract from a letter from one of our customers gives some idea of its enormous yielding qualities:

NEWBERRY CO., S. C.—I planted your Teosinte, and was very highly pleased. Cut over it seven times. I wouldn't do without it. I also dried it like fodder. All kinds of stock love it. Neighbors heard of my patch and requested me to have your catalogue sent to them. Mrs. T. J. MOFFETT

Sow in May or June, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Special price in quantity.

Jerusalem or White French Artichokes.

These make an enormous crop of most healthy and nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle. Hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food.

ARTICHOKES PREVENT DISEASE IN SWINE.—Mr. E. F. Brockway, a prominent stock-raiser, says on this point: "Since I have been raising artichokes I have been surrounded by herds of cholera hogs, and mine still keep healthy. With abundance of artichokes, I feel that I can almost defy cholera. Had I raised them years ago it would have saved me buying many thousands of bushels of corn."

Mr. J. D. Washington, of Missouri, writes: "I can safely say that artichokes are the cheapest hog food I ever saw, and a good preventive of hog cholera. I have had no sick hogs since I raised artichokes. I have raised from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Hogs will keep fat on them all winter."

Mr. A. C. Williams, a very prominent breeder of Poland Chinas in Iowa, says: "Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until they grow again, and from October 1st until the ground freezes again. They produce more hog food to the acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves. They also produce an immense quantity of tops, of which cattle and horses are very fond, and which make excellent food when properly cured."

Plant in February, March or April in rows four feet apart, dropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. It requires from 5 to 6 bushels to plant an acre. Per qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.50. Special price in quantity.



Jerusalem or White French Artichokes.

SPANISH CHUFAS.

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay except as a sub-soil. They should be planted in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping from three to five chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet potato plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June, or early in July. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00.

PEANUTS—Spanish and Virginia.

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts eight to twelve inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 pounds of shelled nuts, or one bushel (22 lbs.) of the peanuts when not shelled to plant an acre. Can be planted either shelled or unshelled. If by mail, add 10c. per quart for postage.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Quart, 10c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.

Spanish. This is grown very largely for feeding, the vines or tops making a large yield of excellent and most nutritious hay. If the vines and nuts are pulled up and cured together it makes one of the richest and most fattening feeds for hogs that can be grown. The nuts are small size, but thin hull and full kernel, and are produced in enormous quantities. Quart, 10c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.60. Special prices on large lots.

BIRD SEED—Wood's Songster's Food Brand.

Bird fanciers know that to keep canaries and other small song birds in good health and song it is most important that they should be fed with the greatest variety of pure seed adapted to their requirements. To meet such needs, we have specially prepared a perfect seed mixture, composed of several varieties of the best and cleanest seeds known as a food and tonic, which we offer under our trade mark as "Songster's Food, or Wood's Perfect Bird Seed Mixture." This is put up in one-pound illustrated cartoons or boxes. 10c. per box; three boxes for 25c.

Canary Seed. Lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Hemp Seed. For parrots, pigeons, etc. Lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Bird Rape. Per lb. 10c.

Flax Seed. Per lb. 5c.; bus. \$1.75.

New and Improved Varieties of Cotton Seed.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC COTTON.

This variety was accidentally discovered by Mr. J. T. Russell, one of the most successful cotton growers in Alabama. Seven years ago, in going over his field, he discovered a stalk of unusually thrifty growth, bearing bolls of extraordinary size, and bearing in its make-up a marked distinction from any other cotton he had ever seen. The following year he planted seed from seven of the largest bolls grown on this stalk, in his garden, and secured 58 large stalks, which produced 110 pounds of seed cotton. The next year he planted one acre and produced 1,000 pounds of lint cotton, equal to two large bales. In 1897 Mr. Russell planted 30 acres in this cotton and gathered 60 bales, weighing 520 pounds each, 14 acres of which produced 40 bales. Since its introduction, this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton States, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and, on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common cotton has been killed by frost, and produced a fine crop when the old varieties made nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fibre, enable farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooters," on account of the extreme thickness of its burr, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russell's Big Boll Prolific. Price, per pkt., 10c., postpaid; pound, 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; five bushels or more, \$1.25 per bushel. A special circular, giving full information and strong testimonials from farmers who have grown this variety, will be mailed free on application. Write for it if interested.

MOORE'S EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON.

The following is the description as given us by the originator of this variety: "The Excelsior Prolific stands first as being the most prolific cotton grown. Large bolls, small seed, with superior lint and staple. Clusters round the stalk, with few long limbs near the bottom. Grows tall, with long tap root. Will withstand drought better than any other variety. Will yield forty per cent. of lint and from three to four bales of cotton per acre when well cultivated and scientifically fertilized. From hundreds of testimonials from the most prominent farmers in South Carolina, and from the very high endorsement of the Clemson College (South Carolina) Experiment Station, the Excelsior cotton stands second to none in practical field tests and experiments, and comes as near being a thoroughbred for perfect cotton as it is possible to grow. It is remarkable for its uniformity and the similarity of one stalk with another. It is early maturing and easily picked." Price, per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; five bushels for \$6.50.

HAWKINS' EXTRA PROLIFIC COTTON.

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton-growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, long tap root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious manuring, quick and rapid culture up to fruiting time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fibre of the cotton, almost equal in length to the Sea Island Cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white."

We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton-growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bush, \$1.25. In 5-bush. lots and over, \$1.10 bush.

Allen's Long Staple. One of the best of the long staple varieties. The plant is a vigorous grower, averaging about 4 to 4½ feet in height, with light green foliage. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25. Special prices on large lots.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding nearly 40 per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25.

Sea Island. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality lint of any American sort in cultivation, selling at a higher price than any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in the Sea Island district to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

Our Standard Fertilizers are giving most excellent crop results to our customers, and we are constantly in receipt of most gratifying reports in regard to same. The following letter is from one of the largest and most successful truckers in this vicinity, and shows the high esteem in which our Standard Fertilizers are held:

HENRICO Co., Va.—I take pleasure in advising you in regard to your Standard Fertilizers; that I have been buying from you for several years past; have given me results that are entirely satisfactory. I have used it on nearly every vegetable crop, both early and late, that is brought to your city market, and the results have been all that could be desired.

R. R. CARTER.

The materials from which these fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from highgrade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Melons, and Tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard Potato Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.75; per ton, \$27.00.

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish Potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 lbs. of fertilizer in the row. For Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 400 lbs. per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good keeping roots. On Onions, Beets, Salsify, Parsnips, Carrots and Celery use 400 to 600 lbs. per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

Standard Corn Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$1.90; per ton, \$18.00.

This is specially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre in drills.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.25; per ton, \$22.00.

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

LISTER'S' STANDARD BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 2.85 to 3.25 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 1.50 to 2.00 per cent. Bag (167 lbs.), \$2.50; per ton (12 bags), \$28.00.

This is made purely from an animal bone and blood basis—no acid phosphate used. The excellent reputation of this brand in the twelve years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use. Being made purely from an animal bone basis, it cannot, of course, be sold as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects.

Listers' Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both Late and Early Cabbage, Potatoes, Peas, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

LAND PLASTER.

A supply of Land Plaster should always be kept on hand by every farmer. The well known benefit derived from the application of this as a top-dressing for Grass and Clover in the spring should make it universally used for this purpose. It is most useful as an insecticide, and to use when planting Potatoes, and also to use in stables, cattle-stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles etc. It will add very largely to the manure value of the farm if it is freely used, as it prevents the escape of ammonia, at the same time stopping foul odors and adding to the cleanly appearance of stables, etc., where used. As a top dressing for Grass and Clover crops, it should be applied at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre the first open growing weather in the spring. Price, 75c. per bag of 200 lbs.; \$7.00 per ton.

MAPES' MANURES.

Mapes' Manures Have a Reputation and Record Unequaled for Crop Results and Permanent Improvement of the Soil.

One of the strongest recommendations of the Mapes Manures is the fact that our most successful customers, comprising some of the best and most intelligent farmers, truckers, and fruit-growers, use and depend on these manures year after year to produce their crops. That the Mapes Manures produce high quality and large yields is unquestioned, and the fact that they are so largely used by men who have made records and reputation for the crops they have used them on, recommends them very strongly to all who want high-quality and profitable crops, and at the same time permanent improvement of the soil.

Special circular and Descriptive Pamphlet giving full information mailed free upon request. Don't hesitate to write for it if interested. It contains much valuable information about the use of fertilizer.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 8 to 10 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 8 per cent. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00.**

A strictly high grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality, and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is specially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Peas, Snap Beans, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Pepper, Spinach, Early and Late Cabbage, Egg Plant, Early Turnips, Melons, Squashes, and Asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including Corn, Grass and Grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure.

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, soluble and available, 12 to 16 per cent.; Soluble Potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00.**

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

This is a complete manure for all crops, specially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as Corn, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Rye, and for all grain crops and seedling to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure and its effect on Wheat, Rye, and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure. Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00.

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR THIS CROP.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); Soluble Potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent.

(Potash is in the form of high-grade Sulphate and free from Murates and Chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and Sweet Potatoes, and also gives excellent results on Asparagus, Beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on Strawberries, Raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in drill for Irish Potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast; for Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 300 lbs. per acre in drill.

Mapes' Tobacco Manure. Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.75; per ton, \$37.00.

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR PRODUCING THE FINEST QUALITY LEAF.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 6 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 7 per cent.

Ammonia derived from No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other sources. Potash from high-grade Sulphate, and entirely free from Murates and Chlorides.

This is a complete tobacco manure, specially prepared for producing a superior quality of leaf, both for fillers and wrappers. It is compounded with a view of meeting the conditions present in the soils of Virginia and North Carolina naturally selected for tobacco. The materials used are based on accurate knowledge from a long experience of practical tests. The results from the use of this Mapes' Tobacco Manure have been most satisfactory, and we strongly recommend our tobacco-growers who are desirous of raising large crops of the finest quality of tobacco to use this brand. The well-known reliability of the Mapes Company, together with the splendid reputation for crop results which their fertilizers have made, warrant the use of this brand on the largest scale by tobacco-growers everywhere.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE.

A First-Class Article of Finely Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Fall Use on Grain, Grass, and Clover Crops.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry weather fertilizers, as if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Bone Phosphate, 50 to 60 per cent.
Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 23 to 28 per cent.

Price, \$27.50 per ton; \$2.80 per bag of 200 pounds. Special prices on large lots.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

Bordeaux Mixture. In concentrated and convenient form. Ready for use simply by the addition of water. Works freely and uniformly without clogging, permitting of very fine spray and consequent economical distribution of a small quantity evenly over a large area. To prepare Bordeaux Mixture is troublesome, and to make a perfect chemical combination of the ingredients requires skill and proper facilities. Per one gallon package, \$1.00.

Hammond's Slug Shot. Specially recommended for killing cabbage and tobacco worms, potato bugs, etc. Positively non-poisonous and not dangerous to handle, like Paris Green, etc. Should be used with care upon melon, cucumber and squash vines. If to be applied with a sprayer, add enough water to make a milky solution. Pamphlet giving full information mailed free on request. Five-pound packages, 25c.; 100-lb. lots, 4½c. per lb.; barrels containing 235 lbs. in bulk, 4c. per lb. Small dusters for applying Slug Shot, 10c.; large canisters, 50c.

Paris Green. A strong poison, and should be used with care. Mix with plaster, 1 lb. of Paris Green to 50 lbs. of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. Per lb. 25c. Special price on large lots.

Whale Oil Soap. Used as a wash on trees, destroying all insects on the bark. Specially recommended for San José scale. Per lb. 15c.; 5 lbs. for 60c.

Kerosene Emulsion. A most effective insecticide for San José scale and other sucking insects, cattle and horn fly, for spraying poultry houses, etc. Kills by contact. Our emulsion is carefully made, and will not injure the foliage. Ready for use by adding water. 5-lb. can (makes 50 gallons), 75c.

Thymo Cresol. A perfect Sheep Dip and most effective animal insecticide; invaluable for use in dog-kennels, poultry-houses, etc. It is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A splendid disinfectant. Small bottles, 20c., if by mail, 30c.; large bottles, 35c., if by mail, 50c.; qt. can, 65c.; ½-gal. can, \$1.00; 1 gal. can, \$1.75. Circulars mailed on application.

Lemon Oil Insecticide. The best remedy for green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc., on house plants. Destroys lice and insects either as a wash or by spraying. Directions on each can. Half-pint, 25c., by mail, 35c.; 1 pint, 40c., by mail, 60c.; 1 qt. 75c.; ½ gal., \$1.25; 1 gal., \$2.00.

Tobacco Dust. A most effective remedy for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes. Dust on young plants when the dew is on. Our Tobacco Dust is of the very best quality, and will be found not only an effective insecticide, but a splendid fertilizer. 25 lbs., 50c.; 50 lbs., 75c.; 100 lbs., \$1.00; 1,000 lbs., \$8.00.

SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS.

When buying a sprayer, it is economy to get the very best. It costs more to begin with, but is invariably cheaper in the end, lasting many times longer than the cheap sprayers, and can be relied upon when wanted. Cheap tools cost more in cost of repairs and worry than will pay for a first-class article.

Write for complete Sprayer Catalogue, mailed free.

The Handy Knapsack Sprayer. A thoroughly serviceable sprayer, made to do the best work and last for years. It is made entirely of brass and copper, with ball valves and metal plunger, all of which are easily accessible. The tank is made of heavy copper, and holds five gallons. The pump can be changed quickly, so as to use either the right or left hand. The Handy may be called a thoroughly "all round" sprayer. There is no insecticide that it will not spray evenly and satisfactorily. Price, \$10.50.

The Compressed Air Sprayer. Whether to be used in the garden, the orchard or the field, this sprayer will be found a most excellent one, and considering its many points of excellence and the low price at which it is sold, will become very popular. It operates by compressed air, eight or ten strokes of the plunger compressing enough air to keep up a continuous spray for several minutes, nearly long enough to spray a quarter-acre of potatoes. Will throw a fine spray or a solid stream, as desired. The tank, which holds four gallons, is made of galvanized iron, the pump of brass; positively nothing to rust or corrode. Will spray any kind of insecticide, but is not recommended for Bordeaux Mixture or copper solution, which should be applied with a copper tank sprayer. This sprayer will last for years. Price, \$5.00.

Fountain Knapsack Sprayer. Made of first quality galvanized iron; fitted with adjustable straps, so as to be carried either on the back or as a bucket; fitted with removable strainer and tight lid, which prevents the liquid from splashing on the operator. It operates by suction; a pressure on the rubber bulb produces a spray from three to fifteen feet, as desired, and upon relaxing the pressure the bulb instantly refills, and the operation can be repeated. The valves are of brass, and will not corrode. This machine meets every demand for a cheap sprayer, and will apply any soluble insecticide. **You press the bulb, and the Sprayer does the rest.** Holds five gallons. Price, \$3.00. Extra bulbs, 50 cents each.

Barrel Sprayers. Those having large areas or many trees to spray will find it pays to use larger sprayers than those offered above. To meet this demand, we will be glad to quote barrel spray pumps on request. We represent a splendid line of high grade pumps.

"Cyclone" Hand Sprayer. Especially useful in small gardens, in greenhouses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist, much finer than is possible with a pump sprayer. The insecticide being applied in such a fine spray, there is no waste, none washed off the plant by a deluge of water, and is also applied so uniformly that the danger of burning the foliage is reduced to the minimum. Price, 60 cents.

Little Giant Duster. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green, London Purple, Pyrethrum or any dry powdered insecticide effectively and economically. Two rows of potatoes can be dusted at once and as fast as the operator can walk. Will not get out of order or clog, and with good usage, will last for years. Besides the insecticide saved, the machine will pay for itself in time saved in a very short time. Price, \$5.00. See illustration on page 66.

Bel lows Duster. An economical and most effective device for applying Paris Green and other dry powder insecticides. It was intended originally for use in small gardens, but has proved quite a success in the field, dusting tobacco plants, potato vines, etc., with splendid results, and with such economy that a single pound of insecticide may be made to go over an acre. Price, \$1.00.

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Diameter.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
2-inch.	.10	\$.60	\$4.50	7-inch.	.08	\$.85	\$5.75
2½-inch.	.12	.65	5.50	8-inch.	.12	1.25	9.00
3-inch.	.15	.75	6.50	9-inch.	.16	1.75	15.00
3½-inch.	.18	1.00	8.00	10-inch.	.25	2.50	18.00
4-inch.	.25	1.50	12.00	11-inch.	.30	3.00	25.00
5-inch.	.40	2.75	25.00	12-inch.	.40	3.75	30.00
6-inch.	.60	3.75	33.00				

SAUCERS

Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.
4-inch.	.30	\$1.25
5-inch.	.25	1.50
6-inch.	.30	2.00
7-inch.	.40	2.75
8-inch.	.60	4.35
Each.	Lozen.	
9-inch.	.08	\$.75
10-inch.	.09	.90
11-inch.	.10	1.00
12-inch.	.12	1.20

SHALLOW POTS.

Made similar to ordinary flower pots but flat, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns, and other plants.

Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.
6-inch.	.05	\$.50
8-inch.	.10	1.00
10-inch.	.18	2.00
12-inch.	.25	2.50



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EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.

Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for Ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed.

8½-inch.	Each, 5c.	Doz, 50c.	7-inch.	Each, 7c.	Doz \$.75
8-inch.	Each, 10c.	Doz, 1.00	10-inch.	Each, 12c.	Doz, 1.25

PLANT STAKES.

Excellent for supporting slight plants, such as Roses, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. They are round, tapering, and painted green, and give an ornamental appearance.

Length.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1½ feet.	.15	\$1.00
2 feet.	.30	2.00
2½ feet.	.35	2.50
3 feet.	.40	3.00
4 feet.	.60	4.50
3 feet, heavy.	.60	4.50
4 feet, heavy.	.80	5.50
5 feet, heavy.	\$1.00	6.10

PAINTED POT LABELS.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
3½-inch.	.08	\$.65
4-inch.	.08	.70
4½-inch.	.10	.75
5-inch.	.12	.80
8-inch.	.40	3.00
12-inch.	.75	6.00

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SCOLLAY'S RUBBER PLANT SPRINKLERS.

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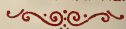
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